



Board of trustees okays sports, science centers

Hopkins refuses to sell Evergreen to Loyola



BOARD OF TRUSTEES met Tuesday to discuss capital improvements.

By John Franklin

The Board of Trustees has passed an administration proposal calling for the construction of a new athletic center and science building as the next capital improvement project. The unanimous decision of the Board was announced following their October 22 meeting.

It was revealed at the meeting that Johns Hopkins University has decided not to sell a portion of the Evergreen property to Loyola Fr. Joseph Sellinger, president of Loyola College, recently approached Dr. Muller, President of Johns Hopkins University, to inquire about the purchase of the northeastern section of Evergreen. Loyola originally hoped to build the sports center and an athletic field on the land.

J. Paul Melanson, vice-president for administration and finance, emphasizes that the initial Trustee okay "doesn't mean we're going ahead," with the construction of the two buildings. It does mean that the next capital project will be their construction and "not a new dorm or parking lot."

The Trustees approved the hiring of a consultant who will do an "in-depth fund-raising survey...at what the college can expect from its constituency" in the area of financial support for the project. The consultant will prepare a "planning document of our strengths and weaknesses in raising dollars." Mr. Melanson explained that the document will say: "This is how to raise x number of dollars." The survey

will take approximately 10 weeks to complete.

When the consultant study is completed, the Board of Trustees will study it and decide if the final okay will be given to begin construction.

The administration proposal calls for the construction of the science building on the site of the Dell Building.

But Mr. Melanson admitted that the Hopkins' refusal to sell the land "now, or in the foreseeable future" does present us with a horrendous problem to find an adequate location for the athletic center. The school's major concern now "is to find where we can put the facility."

There are several possibilities off-campus for the location and the school is looking specifically at "commercial properties in the immediate vicinity that may be available... it can't be more than two or three blocks away, and that is far," Mr. Melanson added.

On-campus, the athletic center could be erected on the women's athletic field.

The center could also be built on the varsity field in front of the gymnasium.

Finally, the center could simply be built on the site of the present gymnasium.

This would mean that there would be no athletic facility during the renovation of the gym or its razing and the construction of the new center. "We would have to arrange to use somebody else's facility for a short period of time," Mr. Melanson said.

Loyola wins state aid lawsuit

By George Epstein

The constitutionality of the Maryland law providing aid to Loyola and four other religion-affiliated colleges has been upheld in a split decision by a three-judge federal panel.

Loyola's share of the money, which has been held in escrow since the suit was brought three years ago, amounts to \$643,000. According to J. Paul Melanson, financial vice-president of Loyola, the money should be released within the next three-to-four weeks.

However, Lawrence S. Greenwald, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, told THE GREYHOUND in a telephone interview that the ACLU and other groups which brought the suit will ask for an injunction pending appeal of the suit to the Supreme Court. The injunction will "freeze" the money until the final court decision. If the judges on the panel decline to issue an injunction, then the plaintiffs will ask the Supreme Court itself to issue one.

Mr. Melanson doubts "very much" that the panel judges will grant the injunction. If and when the money is released, Mr. Melanson said that he expects it to be used for capital expenditures; the first capital project is the renovation of Jenkins Hall.

Without this aid, Mr. Melanson explained, the college would be forced to take out a loan to complete the Jenkins project, which would drastically increase its cost. With the state money, Loyola will be able to avoid getting into a deficit position which had been "kind of projected."

The money will not be used to lower tuition. (In fact, if inflation continues at anything like current rates, Mr. Melanson warned, it is possible that further tuition raises will prove necessary even with state aid.) Over the long term, he explained, federal and state assistance cannot be counted on. Whether it will be used mostly for capital improvements after the Jenkins project will depend on the state of the operating budget.

Besides Loyola, colleges named in the suit include Notre Dame, Mount St. Mary's, and Saint Joseph, all Catholic affiliated; and Western Maryland, which is Methodist-related. Saint Joseph received aid under the program at the time the suit was filed, but it became defunct two years ago.

Mr. Greenwald admitted that in light of preliminary findings in the case, it appeared that the odds would be against the plaintiffs. "I didn't expect to lose the case, but I didn't really know

what the court would do. There were two ways the court could rule; one can't be surprised by any decisions."

"The issues (involved in the case) are novel—it is a case of first impressions," he explained.

One unanswered question is: If the present law is struck down by the Supreme Court, will the schools be required to pay that money back? Mr. Melanson suggested that legal precedents indicated the answer to the question would be no. Mr. Greenwald said that the appeal would raise this question, but declined to speculate on the answer. "I learned long ago not to forecast what the court will do."

Five course load proposed

CODDS approves 65 minute classes

By Robert Williams Jr.

A proposal to adopt sixty-five minute class periods in next year's schedule has been approved by the Committee On Day Division Studies (CODDS). The reasons for changing from the present fifty minute class period to a longer period on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday were explained by Dean McGuire, "The increase in time will hopefully allow teachers to 'beef up' their courses."

Dr. Cunningham, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, cited a problem that inadequate class time has caused his Introductory Philosophy Course, "It is almost impossible for me to teach a four-credit course in one-hundred-fifty minutes. Right now I'm two weeks behind where I expect to be, because I don't have enough time."

The changeover from the fifty minute period will cause the loss of one time period. Dean McGuire did not see any problems caused by this loss because at present, "only four

classes are offered in the 3:25 time period now." Another result of the change may mean that students will not be able to park on roadways with a four o'clock limit if they have a class in the afternoon. This may result if fifteen minute breaks between classes are instituted, instead of the present ten minute break.

Also proposed at the October 17 meeting, but not acted on, was a proposal submitted by Drs. Cunningham and McCaffrey. Titled a "Proposal to CODDS--Curriculum Revision" the proposal read as follows:

I. Proposed: That the normal teaching load of three courses per semester remain unchanged, and that no revision of the curriculum be instituted which would require an increase in the faculty teaching load.

II. Proposed: That none of the courses currently included in the core requirements be dropped.

III. Proposed: That a one-semester course in Writing be added to the core requirements. This course will be taken in freshman year and will be ad-

ministered by the Freshman Writing Program.

IV. Proposed: That the normal number of courses required for graduation be raised from the present 32 to 36. Each student, therefore, would normally take 5 courses a semester during four of his or her eight semesters at Loyola. In the Science division, students would take 5 courses per semester during their last two years; in other divisions, students would take 5 courses per semester during their first two years.

According to Drs. Cunningham and McCaffrey, "...this group of proposals addresses the basic paradox which has dominated our thinking about curriculum lately: how to increase students' elective options without decreasing the core or majors requirements....It is obvious that the faculty stands against an increase in the teaching load and therefore the proposals...are offered only on the condition that they could be instituted without any increase in faculty teaching load."

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- An inside look at the Jesuit Residence and a glimpse into its past. See page 7.
- State aid to non-public schools: two points of view. See page 15.
- Buzz Boys, Trojans preparing for intramural showdown. See page 16.
- Soccer team's Homecoming win vaults Loyola to top of ratings. See page 19.

greyhound news-shorts

scholarships

The state of Maryland has been redistricted, resulting in a number of problems for the State Scholarship Programs. It is now vitally important that each student know the number of the legislative district in which he/she lives and the name of the state senator for that district.

Since the first elections under the new redistricting plan will not be held until November 5, 1974, state scholarship applications cannot be mailed prior to November 6, 1974. The deadline date for filing has been extended to December 15, 1974 to compensate for the delay. All other information requested can be filled out as soon as the student receives the packet, leaving only the district and the senator's name to be filled in before mailing.

services

Campus Ministries has scheduled a concert by the All Saints Choir for Sunday, October 27th, at 8:00 in the Alumni Chapel. The group will perform a full hour program of black gospel spiritual music, including soloists and instrumentalists. Those involved with Echo House, a social service organization, have been invited to attend, and a donation will be taken up for their cause.

The 6:00 p.m. Sunday liturgy in the Alumni Chapel is an Apostles' Mass. The theme of the liturgy delves into the social and political dimensions of the gospel. According to Father Dockery, director of Campus Ministries, "the celebrants for the liturgy are people who are professionally involved in the community beyond Loyola College."

Father Grau, head of the counseling center, is prominent in his work for Alcoholics Anonymous in the Baltimore community. Father O'Connor, rector of the Jesuit community, works every week at Echo House community service center in downtown Baltimore. Father

Nick Rashford is completing a doctorate at Hopkins in community health design and management.

Father Dockery explained that "celebrants like these are being called upon to connect the gospel with the pressing needs of the community."

Each week service group will also be present at the Apostles' Mass. The schedule for the next two months is:

Oct. 27 Echo House
Nov. 3 Meals on Wheels
Nov. 10 Franciscan Center
Nov. 17 Threshold Incorporated
Nov. 24 St. Ambrose Housing Aid Center
Dec. 1 Mercy Villa
Dec. 8 Dept. of Social Services
Dec. 15 St. Elizabeth School for Special Education

Two weeks ago, Sr. Diane of Campus Ministries organized a raffle for the benefit of the Hondurian hurricane victims. Both collections of the 12:00 and 6:00 mass were donated to help this cause, and the combined gift of raffle proceeds and donations amounted to \$400. The entire amount will be sent to the Jesuit mission in Honduras for food and medical supplies.

america

"America" will appear in concert on Friday, November 15 at 8:00 PM in the gym.

Tickets for the student government sponsored concert will go on sale October 28 in the lobby of the Student Center from 11:00 to 1:00. Admission to "America" is five dollars.

jan term

Registration for January term will take place on October 30. Previous to this date, each student must arrange an interview with their Academic Advisor to discuss their choice of program of studies and to obtain two Registration forms.

On Wednesday, October 30, one of the completed forms must be submitted at the registration window, and they will be

processed later, thus eliminating the lines at the windows. If a change is required, the student will be notified by November 6.

Catalogs are available at the January term office, located in Maryland Hall, next to Ruzicka Hall.

sunpapers

This fall Loyola is participating with the Sunpapers in offering a "course by newspaper" program. "In search of the American Dream." Loyola's Education Department is sponsoring the 3-credit offering under auspices of the Evening Undergraduate Division. Lectures will appear in the Sunpapers.

energy

This year Loyola is prepared to, meet any possible energy crisis that could occur. Mr. George T. Causey, director of the physical plant, feels that Loyola will fare much better this year than last.

Loyola's two main fuel contracts are on an annual basis with the Chesapeake Oil Company and Enterprise Fuel Company. Both of these firms are contracted to supply fuel for as long as they have it. This year, though, neither supplier has given any indication that oil will be in short supply.

Mr. Causey said that systems in Maryland Hall and in the Student Center were modified with "an eye towards efficiency" and expects that the major overhauls in these areas will decrease Loyola's fuel consumption considerably. Also, fuel saving devices in Millbrook and Jenkins Science were repaired. Although more work along these lines could be done, the funds required for such a project would make it prohibitive at the present time.

As far as gas and electric are concerned on campus, every meter will be carefully monitored so that energy in that area can be conserved. Graphs have been made in order that the cost per

kilowatt can be observed on a monthly basis for each meter, which may provide clues as to how the gas and electricity is being use.

Although Loyola plans to use less fuel, Mr. Causey feels that more money will be spent for fuel this year than last, due to the cost increase in oil. Since February, 1973, the price of fuel has risen from thirty cents per gallon, to thirty-five cents per gallon. The expected cost for fuel this year is about one hundred forty thousand dollars.

new dean

Dr. Mary M. Thompson, associate director of the Michigan State University Honors College and former academic dean of Baltimore's Mount Saint Agnes College, has been named dean of the Loyola College graduate division.

As dean of the Loyola graduate school, the largest of the College's three divisions, Dr. Thompson will coordinate instruction, programs, and hiring for departments of education, psychology, business administration, speech pathology/audiology, special education, guidance and counseling, and modern studies. For the Fall, 1974, semester some 1,708 persons are enrolled in graduate study at Loyola's Charles Street and Columbia, Maryland campuses.

crime

Vandalism to the Radnor Avenue gate and thefts valued at over \$800 were the major incidents of crime reported to campus security.

On Sunday morning, October 13, the Radnor Avenue gate was torn down. It was re-erected and torn down again. The gate blocks off an entrance to the campus and was the target of similar action by students last year when it was first erected. Mr. Carter director of Loyola security, warned that such acts of vandalism merit not administration action but police action.

On October 14, two bike thefts

were reported. One bike, valued at \$156, was taken from in front of the student center and the other, valued at from \$175 to \$200, was stolen from a living room in Ahern Hall. On October 17, a \$75 bike was taken from the Ahern laundry room.

In the past month and a half, two telephone computer terminals have been stolen from Cohn Hall and Xavier Hall. The loss is estimated between \$400 and \$500.

Several boys have reported the loss of their wallets from clothing left in gym lockers and on bleachers. The robberies appear to have taken place while the boys were practicing on the basketball court.

Pocketbooks have also been stolen, but were returned in the security drop box with only the money missing.

downtown

The Evening Undergraduate Division at Loyola, in conjunction with the Business Department, is sponsoring a unique program, whereby college courses will be offered to all federal employees and community people at the Federal Building.

The tentative curriculum will consist of nine undergraduate and two graduate courses: introductory accounting, effective speaking, effective writing, quantitative methods in business and economics, data processing in management, introduction to computers, human psychology in business, college math, introductory economics, financial management (graduate), and investment analysis (graduate).

Each course carries three college credits, which are applicable toward a Loyola degree in business administration, accounting, or computer science. Although initially a complete degree program will not be offered, if the project is successful, expansion is highly probable.

The program will begin in February with the opening of spring term. Classes will meet one night a week from 5:30 to 8:05, and will be taught by staff members of Loyola.

Senate debates CODDS curriculum proposal, CSA - RSA dispute

By Linda Szczybor

The major issue of the Senate meeting of October 17 was a Committee on Day Division Studies (CODDS) proposal on curriculum revision.

The CODDS proposal contains four provisions. The first proposes that the faculty course load remain at three courses per semester.

The second proposes that no courses be dropped from the current core requirement.

The third provision is a cancellation of the present Expository Writing Course. This course would be replaced by another required writing course, which would be part of the core requirement for freshmen. The new course would be worth four credits. The current course gives no credits.

The fourth provision proposes that the total number of courses required for graduation be raised from 32 to 36. Courses, not credits would be stressed. Each student would have to take five courses in four of his eight semesters at Loyola.

The purpose of Senate vote on the proposals is to guide the voting of CODDS' student members.

The first proposal was approved unanimously.

Arguments on the second proposal were presented. One was that individual departments would have the power to revise the format of their core courses. For instance, ethics could be tailored to the specific needs of each major, such as business ethics, ethics of law, etc. The language department is currently in favor of revision of its core courses, placing less emphasis on the rudiments of grammar than in the past.

There was sketchy information brought out that the core requirement credits may be lowered to three per course. This would benefit provision four.

The second proposal was disapproved unanimously. Senators overwhelmingly felt the core should be flexible, and open to changes beyond the departmental level.

The third option was approved.

The basis for approval seemed to be the assignment of a four credit value to the writing course.

The fourth provision stirred the greatest amount of discussion. The clause that science students would carry five courses during their last two years was opposed by those who felt the science students currently carry a heavy load of work in their last two years. Labs take much of the students' working time, and an additional course would cut into their time drastically.

Senator Chuck Paulowski asked why the committee felt a five course load was necessary. The answer was given that the faculty did not feel students take enough courses. Some faculty members, according to a Senate spokesman feel 4 - 1 - 4 is not a good idea because it does not leave enough room for electives.

Senator Gene Ostendorf posed the argument that a student would lose the quality of his major by carrying a five course load. The time would be too divided among various courses,

and the student's major studies would suffer.

The fourth provision was voted down by the Senate. Only one favorable vote was cast for the provision.

Other business discussed was the announcement that the court has ruled in favor of Loyola in a suit contesting the constitutionality of the Maryland Aid to Non-Public Institutions of Higher Education Act of 1971. The American Civil Liberties Union filed the suit naming Loyola, four other church-affiliated colleges and the State of Maryland as co-defendants. This could mean \$300,000 a year in state funds for the college.

President of the Senate, Ed Illiano felt this funding would present questions concerning the need for a tuition increase.

The Commuter Students Association (CSA) - Resident Students Association (RSA) issue was finally decided. When and if the CSA and RSA get organized, they will have a vote in the Senate. A bill which had proposed the prohibition of CSA and RSA

representation in the Senate was voted down.

The news was relayed to Senators that a joint meeting of CODDS and Notre Dame faculty has approved a revision of class meeting times. Classes will meet for 65 minutes next year instead of 50 minutes.

Revisions include the limitation that only the Senate is entitled to manpower help. All other chartered organizations may use the supplies only on a tending basis.

The Constitution Committee also presented a schedule for the rewriting of the Student Government Association's constitution. Senator Bob O'Reilly stressed the importance of a concise, flexible constitution. One person from each standing Senate committee was requested to sit in on the constitution writing committee. The constitution writing may be a January project, and the new constitution will hopefully be voted on by the student body in the February elections.



Bill Hyland

Bill Hyland

Inflation will not hurt food quality

By John Boyle

Despite run-away inflation and spiralling food costs which are wreaking havoc with housewives' budgets nationwide, the quality of food served in Loyola's cafeteria will not decrease. Bill Hyland, Food Service Director, who represents Saga on campus, asserts that increased costs will not force him to buy lower quality merchandise.

To combat this rampant inflation Mr. Hyland does feel that stricter controls may be instituted. "We may limit seconds or keep a better watch over who goes through the line. These measures should enable us to save some money."

The problem, according to Mr. Hyland, is that Saga prepares the budget at the beginning of the year. This year they planned on a price raise of approximately 7 percent, but with food prices increasing by nearly 15 percent, the difficulty is obvious.

Mr. Hyland defends the quality of the food served, especially the meats. "All our meats are U.S. Choice, which is the second best grade you can buy." He also said

that all meats are delivered fresh. "If a truck driver brings in frozen meats, I send them right back. Mr. Hyland explained that frozen meat could have been hanging in a deep freezer for several months, and no matter how high the grade, that meat will lose flavor and quality. Saga also has regional inspectors who periodically check on the meat houses from which local Saga outlets purchase. With these checks and counter-checks Mr. Hyland is proud of the food he serves.

Concerning student response to the food that has been served so far this year, Hyland was pleased. "I've received a few complaints so far, and when enough people complain about a certain item I'll make an effort to keep it off the menu." Mr. Hyland explained that Saga makes a master menu covering a six week period, but that he does have the freedom to substitute a more

popular meal for an undesirable one.

Mr. Hyland deplors the lack of a student food committee and is planning to start one on his own. "I know that some people are dissatisfied with the meals and I'd rather have them grumble at me, through an established committee, than among themselves. If they come to me personally we can accomplish something."

Mr. Hyland has taken action to relieve the trash problem which often clutters the cafeteria. He has recently purchased a 170 gallon trash container with wheels which will allow it to be moved easily around the cafeteria.

Mr. Hyland urges cooperation not only in containing trash but in all phases of food service operation. "If everyone, student, administrator and myself is willing to work together, we'll all be much happier."

Residents rate Saga food

By Janine Shertzer

On Wednesday, October 16, a survey was conducted among the residents to determine their evaluation of various aspects of SAGA food service. The sixty five students who were interviewed included freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors with representation from Hammerman, Butler, Ahern, and McAuley.

They were asked to assess the following categories with a rating of good, fair or poor: quality of food, quantity, variety of menu, nutritional value, freshness, temperature of food, attractiveness, cleanliness of dishes and silverware, dining room, drinks, and time of meals.

The selection of drinks and times of meals received the highest general ratings, although several students felt that breakfast should be extended to convenience those who have late morning classes.

Many residents complained that the nutritional value and temperature of the food were two areas that required improvement. Several expressed their disgust with the food served at Sunday brunch, which is far below the quality of other meals throughout the week.

The majority of the girls were satisfied with the size of the

portions, while most of the boys felt the quantity of the main entree was insufficient.

Only one third of the returning residents felt that there was a general improvement over last year's food service. Comments were made that although some dishes had improved, they missed the french pastries, London broil, and the toasters in the cafeteria.

There was an overwhelmingly positive response to the salad bar. Several, however, were disappointed that croutons were no longer available.

cafeteria survey

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Quality of the food	12.3%	69.2%	18.5%
Quantity	23.0%	41.5%	35.5%
Variety of menu	27.7%	47.7%	24.6%
Nutritional Value	12.3%	44.6%	43.1%
Freshness	7.8%	60.0%	32.2%
Temperature	12.3%	43.1%	44.6%
Attractiveness	24.6%	46.2%	29.2%
Cleanliness of dishes and silverware	26.1%	43.1%	30.8%
Dining room	38.4%	43.1%	18.5%
Drinks	73.7%	18.5%	7.8%
Times of meals	80.0%	15.4%	4.6%
	YES	NO	
In general, is there an improvement in the food service in comparison to last year's?	36.6%	63.4%	
Do you feel that the salad bar is a good idea?	98.5%	1.5%	

Students favor Maria's snacks

By Mark Kreiner

More Loyola residents go to Maria's than Papa Joe's for a late night snack, based on a recent GREYHOUND survey. Of the 90 students polled, 42% favored Maria's while only 28% preferred Papa Joe's. 26.7% of the residents asked, said they ate in their rooms or apartments.

Reasons cited for the going to Maria's were basically the good variety and quality of the food. Twenty-four and four tenths percent of those replying stated Maria's subs and pizzas were better tasting and larger than Papa Joe's. Their large variety of foods induced many students to go there.

No one polled said Maria's food was bad, while 6.69% cited Papa Joe's food as poor in quality. "I went there one night and ordered a pizza," one student noted, "when I got it, it was cold and shrivelled." Another student wrote, "The pizza started out better (than Maria's) but got progressively scimpier."

Papa Joe's prices were cited by the majority of respondents, 42.1% as either being lower or equal to the prices of Maria's or Harley's. Fourteen and four-tenths percent didn't have

enough information to respond.

Of the 28% who favored Papa Joe's, more favored convenience of location over the quality of the food. Many cited the lack of transportation as a primary reason for going to Papa Joe's.

One resident stated, "Since they put up the gate in the parking lot, it's easier for me to walk to Papa Joe's than drive to Maria's." A few residents answered that they went to Papa Joe's to get away from studying and the dorms for a while and relax.

Of the ninety residents, 33 favored the menu variety at the snack bar while 20 stated more variety needed in subs--tuna fish, steak, shrimp, and in special items--ice cream, milk shakes and candy were needed. Twenty-three didn't even know the menu.

Forty-six percent, 42 out of 90, felt the snack bar should be open weekends, offering primarily an alternative to the brunch selections of the food service. Forty-three percent felt the hours as they now stand--8:00 pm-11:00 pm--were convenient.

One student remarked, "I have gone to Papa Joe's twice and was impressed with the food and price. The trouble is I like to

snack on the weekends when Papa Joe's isn't open."

Thirteen percent believed the snack bar should be open afternoons, primarily 3-5 pm for those missing lunch or those unable to make dinner. A few said the snack bar should switch its evening hours for 8-11 pm to 9-12 pm, thus enabling people from the library a chance to eat without worrying about rushing up.

A few people mentioned they go to Papa Joe's only for ice cream. "The only time I go to Papa Joe's is for ice cream--because it is the only place nearby. Of all the items sold at the snack bar, only the pints of ice cream were pointed at for being over-priced.

Concerning those who eat in their apartments, the majority replied they do because after paying fifteen dollars a week for food, they don't want to spend any more than they have to. One apartment dweller said, "It's too far to walk and anyway I can cook on my own stove."

Some students seemed interested about the possibility of a delivery service for Papa Joe's. One resident replied, "I go to Papa Joe's but not real often because I don't have time to walk over every night."

By Judy Snyder

Byron Statton could barely be heard above the din in the cafeteria as he voiced his concern over the quality of food provided for resident students. His goal at the present is to place on the menu, as a regular feature, one entree which could be judged healthy, satisfying and most importantly, safe.

The four chemical killers: caffeine, sugar, cholesterol and fats will be excluded from the proposed menu. These substances, according to Mr. Statton, contribute to the frequency of heart attacks, hypertension, strokes and arteriosclerosis in the Western world. Foods containing "dangerous" amounts of these substances include molasses, whole milk, butter and oil, mayonnaise, wheat germ and soy beans, the latter two having high percentages of fats.

Students choosing the healthy alternative would still have a choice of side dishes, beverage and dessert. The entrees would be planned by Food Director Bill Hyland with the aid of literature supplied by Mr. Statton. There will be an abundance of poultry, fish, salads, starches, fruits and vegetables but absolutely no fried foods.

Mr. Hyland is ready to give the idea a try providing enough students would benefit from it on a regular basis. However, of the sixty students Byron Statton has polled only ten have been willing to give healthy foods a try. The

others required additional evidence before volunteering to give up cokes and chips. Fliers will be posted in the very near future and students interested in doing a good deed for their bodies will have an opportunity to sign them.

That individuals must protect themselves from questionable or injurious foods, according to Mr. Statton, is the fault of the Food and Drug Administration. The men and women who staff the administration are the product of the food industry and after their term of service is completed, they return to the industry. Mr. Statton believes the food industry is more interested in perpetrating itself comfortably than in the welfare of those it serves.



Byron Statton

correction

In the October 11 issue of THE GREYHOUND, an incorrect quote in a headline was attributed to Sr. Kathleen Feeley, President of the College of Notre Dame. The story concerned her reactions to various proposals for vehicular access to the library. The headline to the story read: "You are solving your problems at our expense."

Sr. Kathleen did not make this statement. Sr. Kathleen said that "You should not try to solve your problems at someone else's expense." She was referring to a proposal by the Loyola administration to create a road from Ahern Hall to Notre Dame lane. The "someone else's expense" was said in reference to the people living in the Notre Dame lane area.

THE GREYHOUND regrets the error.

Faculty respond to tuition inequity question

"Science majors may be getting a better bargain for their money," according to Dr. Henry Butcher, Chairman of the Biology Department. Dr. Butcher was responding to the question, posed in THE GREYHOUND of 10-11-74, of whether non-science majors subsidize science majors.

"A biology course automatically includes a lab, so biology students get a lot more in terms of working with a professor, and use of professional time and facilities."

Dr. Butcher discounted the statement that there are no lab fees. "There are breakage fees, which a student must pay if he breaks a piece of equipment."



Dr. Butcher

These breakage fees are turned into the petty cash fund, for day-to-day expenses, such as emergency replacement of equipment."

Dr. Butcher sees a possible increase in fees if science students are given extra credits for their labs. "They may have to pay more since they'll be accruing more credits toward graduation. But, if a lab fee were reinstated, however, it wouldn't lower the cost of tuition for others."

Dr. Norbert Zaczek, of the Chemistry department, does not feel science is the only department subsidized by non-users of the department. "Students who don't participate in athletics subsidize the athletic department, which has a large operating budget also." There are also psychology and speech pathology students taking lab courses, and the cost per student subsidization is less than figures (in each dept.) would indicate.

When asked about the institution of lab fees, Dr. Zaczek remarked, "To be perfectly honest, it doesn't make much difference to me either way. Lab fees of \$20 per upper level biology and chemistry courses were dropped after the 1965-66 school year, when tuition was increased

by \$75 per semester. Things like, tuition increases are matters for the Board of Trustees, not faculty and students."

As inflation increases, budgets and tuition fees increase in size. But, Dr. Zaczek added, "If just science majors pay the increased costs, you get into the question of whether students can afford to come to Loyola for an education in the field of the sciences." Retaining the quality of education and condensing the base of financial support could cause a decrease in science department enrollment figures.

Chairman of the English Dept., Dr. David Dougherty stated he "is perfectly sympathetic with the argument that people who benefit should subsidize the costs of their education. I am very inclined toward a lab fee for science majors, since the major has certain specific goals and realizations to achieve in his courses. He needs an addition to his textbooks, which he finds in labs." The student body is unreasonably asked to support the increased burden of particular students who are using the specialized equipment and facilities."

Dr. Dougherty feels that non-science students (English majors in particular) have the added

burden of term papers, and additional outside readings. He added, however, that he would only be in favor of a lab fee so far as "it defrayed or minimized tuition fee increases."

Dr. Dougherty feels the administration should "pursue further the proposal of guaranteed tuition for four years." Under this proposal, a student would enter into a contract with the school. Under this contract the student would not be responsible for any tuition increases incurred during his stay at the school.

Dr. Frank Cunningham, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, when asked for his opinion on the matter of higher tuition for science majors, said that, "He had problems with such a proposal."

He said it is difficult to evaluate, in terms of dollars and cents the education received by a student majoring in science as compared to the education received by a student majoring in a field of the social sciences or humanities. He felt that such a plan would be somewhat inconsistent with the purposes of a

liberal arts education, in offering diverse areas of knowledge so that a student may obtain a balanced and broad perspective.

Dr. Cunningham pointed out that non-science majors take science courses for the core requirement and as electives. Likewise, science majors take a number of courses within the social science or humanities areas, both for the core and as electives. Thus, each department incurs expenses on the part of students other than its majors.

However, Dr. Cunningham did believe it would be fair for science students to pay for a lab fee. This fee would encompass depreciation cost, cost of chemicals, and breakage.

Dr. Cunningham said that he did not feel that the Philosophy Department was under any financial burden or pressure as a result of the science departments receiving a disproportionate allocation. He maintained that higher allocations to the sciences were to be expected since they must contend with the problem of obsolescent texts and equipment.

Students favor fees for sci majors

By Jack Holmes

A majority of the students questioned last Thursday at the Student Center are in favor of initiating lab fees for hard science courses. Many added that "students should have more say in—or at least more knowledge of—exactly how their tuition is spent. The poll was taken in light of an article in the October 11 GREYHOUND which raised the question: "To what extent do non-science majors at Loyola subsidize the educational expenses incurred only by hard science majors?" Sixty-eight per cent (or 17 out of 25 respondents) favored attaching a lab fee to those science courses which use expensive equipment. Twenty-eight per cent (or 7 out of 25 respondents) favored no change in the current school policy which requires students to pay for equipment that they break, while charging no formal lab fee for any course except computer science. Only one of the students questioned favored separate tuitions for science majors (chemistry, physics and biology) as a whole.

Four of the seven students who were against any change in present policy were hard science majors. Five of the seventeen students who were in favor of lab fees were hard science majors—but three of those five major in physics which requires fewer labs. The only person to be in favor of separate tuitions for science majors as a whole was an education major who said: "I pay just as much tuition as anybody else—yet the Education Department got the least amount of funds. It is because we don't need as much money as the sciences, than our tuition should be less."

While no student was indifferent to the issue, many expressed reluctance to say definitively that the present situation of equal tuition for all was "fair" or "unfair" because they "didn't really have all the

facts." Some mentioned that the GREYHOUND article did not contain specific information about how the school budget is allocated. A frequent question from a non-science major was: "I want to know just how much of my money is going to the science departments." The GREYHOUND article was not more specific because school officials felt that "publication of budget allocations could cause dissent among faculty members who wouldn't wish their departmental budgets scrutinized and compared."

Despite the shortage of information—perhaps because of it—many students still had much to say on the subject. A history major expressed concern that having science majors pay more could cause division in the school and "create bad feelings. A Biology major explained that "you can't improve any one part of the school without affecting the quality of the whole school—with everyone reaping the benefits of the entire institution." Another student echoed this thought: "The Biology department is as accessible to non-science majors as science majors. They will lose a lot of talented people by saying that they will have to pay more just to major in science. There should be all aspects of education here. If fees are extravagant people will just say forget this place."

Some students objected to looking at the situation from a "strictly financial point-of-view." Said one student: "Everybody is getting the same quality of education. Another student pointed out that while everyone pays a \$50 activity fee, all do not make equal use of these activities—adding that no one would deny that they are of value. Students have the option of the Gym and athletic fields but "not everyone takes advantage of these facilities; the same applies to the science programs: they're there if you want them." One

student concluded: "You're aware that you're spending the money—you can take advantage of things or not."

A Political Science major suggested that "beefing up the science courses for non-science majors might be an equalizer. At the present time, he maintained, students must choose between "the very difficult science courses for majors and the easy, waste-of-time courses for non-majors—there should be something in between."

On the other hand, there were those who held very strong opinions from a "strictly financial point-of-view." One student said: "The school should disclose the entire financial budget. I want to know just how much of my \$2000 goes to educating me." An English major said that "if the present policy is not changed, more money should be channelled into the humanities." A Chemistry major pointed out, however, that "Much of the equipment used by the science departments comes from donations outside the school to be used specifically for science programs. Another student pointed out that "if the television commercials are right, tuition pays only one third the cost of running a college—so it's possible that the science departments are subsidizing the rest of the school with the money that they are able to bring in."

One Biology major said: "I can't see how I'm getting \$2000 worth of education even though presumably more money is spent on the science programs. But it's unfair to non-science majors if their \$2000 is not being spent on them." Would he be willing to pay extra lab fees? "I didn't say that. If they raise my tuition much more, I'll probably go to Towson—but I admit that the present situation seems unfair."

One student commented on the situation simply: "Sure it's unfair, but so are a hell of a lot of other things."



Dr. Zaczek

photo by pat emory

Kaltenbach favors 5-5 course credit system

By Robert Williams Jr.

According to Dean P. Edward Kaltenbach, an expansion to a five course curriculum will be impossible because "...we are stuck with an easier system and it's harder to go from easy to hard than from hard to easy." In thinking back to 1970, when Loyola changed from the traditional 5-5 credit system to the present 4-1-4 curriculum, Dean Kaltenbach said "...we did it wrong, what we should have done was say 'Let's try 4-1-4 for four years, then go back to 5-5 for two years; and then see what were the faults with both.'"

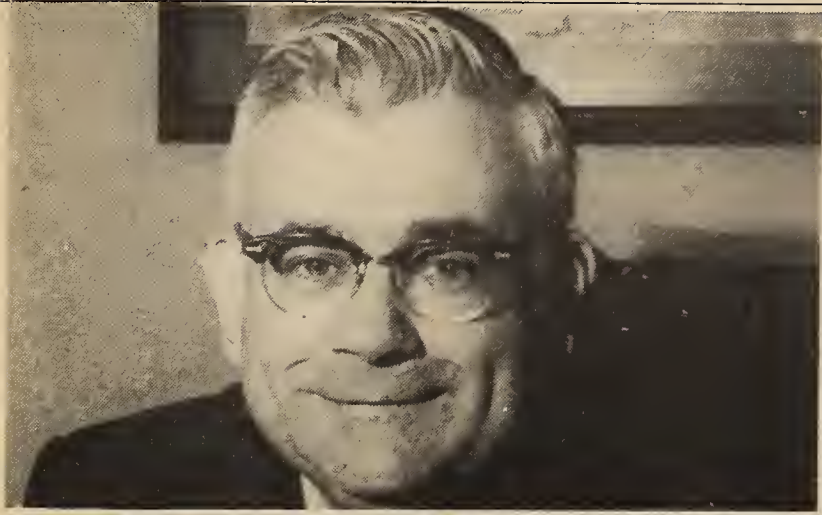
Dean Kaltenbach felt that one of the major problems with the present curriculum was the disparity in the time required for science courses with lab periods and the time required for some non-science courses "Some courses should be worth more credits. Let those that take a lab get credit for it toward graduation... In biology, the student has class contact including lab, of 360 minutes a week, in Chemistry, 405 minutes. Obviously, these courses should be worth more credits than a course that only meets half that much."

The only way to solve this problem to go back to the credit system, according to Dean Kaltenbach. "This would solve a

number of problems. English requires twelve courses, which I feel is too many, at four credits each. Let them require twelve three-credit courses and this allows them room for more electives. A number of disciplines require eight upper-division courses, which I feel is too many, at four credits each. Reducing some of those courses to three credits, would give the student the chance to take more electives."

When the student asked about the reluctance of some faculty members to take on the extra workload that would be required if Loyola went to five courses a semester, Dean Kaltenbach suggested making all introductory courses worth three credits and having the same teacher teaching the courses to two or more sections during the semester. This he feels, would reduce the number of class preparations, which are an important part of the workload.

Dean Kaltenbach drew on his own teaching experience to point out one of the problems 4-1-4 has caused "In my Ancient History Class, I tried to 'beef up' the workload of the course, as compared to when I taught it before 4-1-4, but all I heard were complaints on how much work I gave. The students don't want to do more outside reading or extra work. They've become spoiled."



Dean McGuire

Fred Johnson:

Chairman McGuire stinks

By Pat Harlow

"If Father Sellinger wants to do something constructive to celebrate his 10th anniversary at Loyola he could fire Dean McGuire and hire a competent man to take his place," said Fred Johnson Academic Director of Student Government.

Mr. Johnson's main complaint against Dean McGuire is his chairmanship of (CODDS) the Committee on Day Division Studies. "I would like to see the chairmanship of CODDS taken out of McGuire's hands and given to someone who can handle the job."

Mr. Johnson went on to say "He (McGuire) stinks as a chairman, he rambles on and on and never gets anything accomplished."

Mr. Johnson said he feels CODDS can do a good service for the students "but for the past four years they (CODDS) have been the laughing stock on campus."

He feels the faculty on the committee are "stagnant, but as a whole they are a good group of people." "Dr. Cunningham is the

best thing the students have going for them, he will put spirit in the committee and will make things happen."

One of Mr. Johnson's major gripes is that Dean McGuire exercises too much control not properly delegated to him. "he is not only the Dean, he also acts as the registrar." (Ed. note: Dean McGuire, as well as the deans of the other division share the registrar duties. There is technically no longer a registrar.) "At one meeting McGuire started talking about it costing \$100,000 to add another course to the core requirements." According to Johnson, "That is not a CODDS decision, if they vote in a new course it is up to the Budget Committee to decide if it is financially possible."

Summing things up, Mr. Johnson said, "McGuire is in contradiction to the idea behind a liberal arts education. The Dean believes in a core of knowledge instead of diversification of course selection. He doesn't belong here."

College Council debates five year plan

By Joe Schwartz

The College Council discussed Loyola College's Five Year Plan and students' access to their records at its monthly meeting on Thursday, October 10. Academic Vice President Steven McNierney presided over the 90 minute meeting which was held in the conference room (room 7) in Cohn Hall.

The Five Year Plan is a set of goals in which the Council feels the college should maintain or strive for in the next five years. Some goals cover objectives inside the college such as, "Loyola will be a private, independent Jesuit College in collaboration with the Sisters of Mercy" and "Loyola will be distinctive as a teaching institution in which scholarship and research support excellence in teaching. Loyola will be distinctive for a close, personal interaction between students and faculty."

Other goals are external ones: "Within Maryland, Loyola will take the leadership in continuing education under private auspices" and "Loyola will be the center for religious reflection within higher education in Maryland."

During discussion of the goal for "Additional residence facilities for 100 students, including dining and lounge facilities..." within the Five Year Plan, a point was brought up by Neil McMahon, student government association president. He stated that currently there was no lounge available for use by the students, even though there were specific plans for such a facility carried out last year.

Council Chairman McNierney

acknowledged that this was true and blamed it on the reshuffling of offices in the Student Center. The Council decided to study the present situation in the Student Center and discuss the lack of student lounges at the next meeting.

Dr. Nicholas Varga brought up a proposal concerning a recently passed federal law concerning the rights of students to see their records. The new law states that once a student reaches the age of eighteen, he holds the exclusive rights to his record. On the other hand, until he reaches eighteen, his parents have the exclusive right to his records. Dean McGuire said that this was the procedure in effect at Loyola, he added however that there exists a problem in the area of disclosing to the student certain information in his record. This information includes letters of recommendation written by High School teachers or any other personally written letter about the student. Dean McGuire said that in keeping with the "rights to privacy" of the person writing the letter, the College will not show that information to the student. The only information that the college will release to anyone other than the student is whether the student is currently enrolled.

Two of the six faculty members are elected annually by the entire faculty. The other four represent one of either the Humanities, Business, Social Sciences, or Hard Sciences and are elected by the faculty members in that group.

The four administration representatives include the three Deans from day, evening and graduate divisions and the Academic Vice-President. The two students are the Presidents of the Evening and Day Division Student Governments. The two non-voting members are a professor from the Military Science department and a representative of the library.

The College Council meets twice a month. One of the meetings is during the activity period, and the meeting is open to all students.

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The Council passed two proposals dealing with faculty tenure policy and faculty elections. Both proposals quickly passed by a nine to one vote.

The College Council, which consists of four administrative representatives, six faculty members, two students and two non-voting members, is the "highest legislative body in (the college's) governance structure"

Father Joseph Sellinger: man behind the name

By Carol Keiser

"Father Joseph Sellinger" is just a name to many students at Loyola.

As president of the college, he shakes hands with incoming freshmen and outgoing seniors. Many Loyolans wonder what he does, or even if he really exists.

But sitting in his cozy, oak-paneled office, dressed in laymens' clothes, Father Sellinger was, indeed, as big as life.

"As president of Loyola my main responsibility isn't to go out and shake the students' hands. It is to see that we supply what we claim to supply in our catalogue... and this is that the student is treated as a person, not a number."

Father Sellinger says he achieves this by periodically questioning the faculty, making them aware of their special responsibility.

"Because we're a Catholic, private, Jesuit institution, we have a responsibility to be different...to provide one-to-one education. The faculty recognizes and strives to reach this objective."

Fr. Sellinger claims that he doesn't have time to mingle with the students because of the very nature of the school he governs. "I know students ask, 'Why don't we see him? Where is he?' but I have to be a go-getter."

As a private college, Loyola doesn't receive money from the state. Fr. Sellinger has to get needed funds from private businessmen.

"In dealing with these businessmen I have to guarantee them that they're donating their money to an institution that is what it claims to be... and that gets back to the student-as-a-person aspect of Loyola."

Fr. Sellinger recently joined the Faculty Associate Program as a personal gesture to meet the students face to face. This program is a series of rap sessions involving dorm students and faculty.

Reviewing his years of presidency at Loyola, the 56-year-old priest said the biggest change he has seen in the school was the merging of Loyola and Mount Saint Agnes.

"It has made Loyola a much more comfortable environment in which to live, work, and study."

The trend at Loyola in the past decade has been expansion. According to Fr. Sellinger, this will continue...more specifically, a new science building and gymnasium will be added.

"The problem is the location of the new buildings. We'd like to buy some land from Johns Hopkins, but whether they'll be willing to sell is a different matter."

Because students don't see or hear much from their president doesn't mean that current campus issues pass him by.

Housing is a big problem on campus this semester. Students have been moved into McAuley Hall and girls have been placed in the boys' dorm, Butler Hall. Three priests are living in a quad

in Butler Hall at the expense of eight beds. In explaining the unused beds in the midst of a housing crisis, Fr. Sellinger said, "This is an attempt on the part of Fathers Dockery, Haig, and Maier to promote that one-to-one relationship that is essential to Loyola."

Plans outlined in the GREYHOUND to relieve the housing cramp include the building of a new dorm. But according to the president, this is not likely because there would not be enough additional residents to make the new dorm pay for itself.

"There are other specific plans being considered, but I am not free to talk about them at this time."

Another current topic of debate is the question of non-science majors subsidizing science majors. Fr. Sellinger said that this is not a new issue.

"For years college newspapers have raised this question periodically. As for lab fees, there are good points on both sides of the argument. But even with lab fees the difference in the non-science major's tuition would be negligible."

The issue is not being considered by the administration.

Still talking about money, Fr. Sellinger attributed the tuition increases to inflation. "The rise in tuition is being kept down to a minimum...going up every two years instead of every one."

Tuition will go up six per cent bi-annually.

Students have been clamoring for a new road to make the Loyola-Notre Dame library and York Rd. more accessible to the main campus. In the October 11 issue the GREYHOUND printed several plans for the road.

Fr. Sellinger said all the plans described in the campus paper were only individual's ideas and not really being considered.

"The plans printed in THE GREYHOUND were just personal opinions. We have no specific plans at the moment. We do have engineers looking over the situation to decide what the best course of action would be."

Fr. Sellinger emphasized that any plans for a new road would have to be approved by the library board and Notre Dame.



Fr. Joseph Sellinger

"I know students ask, 'Why don't we see him? Where is he?' but I have to be a go-getter."

Egil Krogh calls Nixon pardon a 'cop-out'

By John Franklin

The pardon of former president Richard M. Nixon was a "cop-out" according to Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr., onetime head of the White House Plumbers Unit.

Speaking to about 300 Loyola students and faculty members on Tuesday, October 15, Mr. Krogh explained that he felt that President Ford's pardon of Nixon was "unfair to the individual involved". Nixon can experience no "inner peace unless he faces what was done", Mr. Krogh said.

"You have to face it and be willing to pay whatever penalty society may extract. That was not done." Nixon should have gone through the "protracted legal process to find out exactly what the crime was, the legal implications."

Mr. Krogh began his speech explaining the circumstances behind his involvement in the Plumber's unit. He came to the White House in 1969 and served as deputy assistant to the President for domestic affairs and later under secretary of transportation. His major responsibilities were narcotic control and District of Columbia liaison for mass transit affairs.

But for two and half weeks fulltime in 1971, "I was a plumber for Richard Nixon," Mr. Krogh told his receptive audience. He explained that he was assigned by President Nixon to head the Plumbers Unit. Their job was to "plug leaks of national security information."

Following the release of the Pentagon Papers, President Nixon formed the Unit and told Egil Krogh that it was his job to stop further disclosures saying "it was a matter of most urgent national security." Believing at the time that it was his duty, he masterminded the break-in of the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The Plumbers felt they were "empowered to do it" and "did not at that point think it was unlawful... What was right was what we felt the president wanted done."

Later, Mr. Krogh said that he

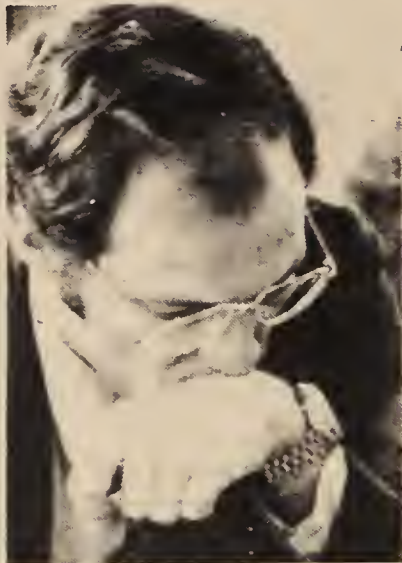


photo by danny menchel

Egil Krogh
1973... a time of reassessment.

felt that the California burglary was a mistake and he pleaded guilty and became the first of those involved in the Watergate scandal to be tried and sentenced.

Mr. Krogh pleaded guilty to the break-in because during the course of the trial he "felt more and more" that national security had not justified his offense. "I was defending the inherent right of people who worked for the President to strip others of their right" to speak. To defend himself vigorously would be to defend "something that ran counter to the reason for our government's existence," he said, noting that our government was established to protect the citizen from government.

Facing the fact that he had done wrong, he served four and a half months in federal prison. "I was ready ... to accept whatever the court imposed... I went to prison. It turned out to be a good experience for me... I met a man in the lockup, he was sitting in the corner and I went over and sat next to him." The man said, "I like the way you did that. I'm gonna tell you how to live in jail, how to survive."

"Don't you never hold yourself out better than someone else. The other guy is gonna sense it and hold it against you. And in the

second place, it ain't true." Mr. Krogh said that this made him think and 1973 became a time of reassessment. Each individual must first determine what values he is going to be loyal to, and he served his time in prison to achieve the "inner-peace" that he said Nixon also needed.

Mr. Krogh completed his prison term in June at the Allenwood Prison Camp in Pennsylvania. He described the atmosphere of the White House today as quite different from the mood during 1971 and the Nixon administration.

There was a "heavy, heavy seriousness" in the White House at that time. "The job was to serve the president's interests."

"The Unit operated under the strictest security that could be imposed." There was a "group re-inforcement" and "glossing over" of the ethical problems and a basic "assumption of legality." There was a complete lack of humor in the White House and as a result everyone took everything too seriously. "In the hyper attitude of 1971, we saw spies everywhere."

Mr. Krogh also said that many other major mistakes were made by the White House, one of which was its tendency to apply labels to people. "We labeled enemies... We labeled traitors." This resulted in people acting like the stereotypes that they created. "You have to see others as individuals... You have to recognize individuals as deserving the full right of law. Privacy as an ideal must be understood."

The meaning of the phrase "national security" was blurred under the Nixon administration. "The real meaning of the word has been lost," he stated. "If you had not broken into Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office," a student asked Mr. Krogh, "how would it have affected national security?" "It beats me," he candidly replied. What exactly constituted national security was then unknown and this allowed the burglary of Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and the later

Watergate break-in to be explained to its participants as an act of national security.

There has been a dramatic change in attitudes since Watergate according to Mr. Krogh. For the first time people are asking ethical questions. This contrasts to 1971 when most White House staffers only asked themselves, "Will this work?", or, "Can we get away with it?"

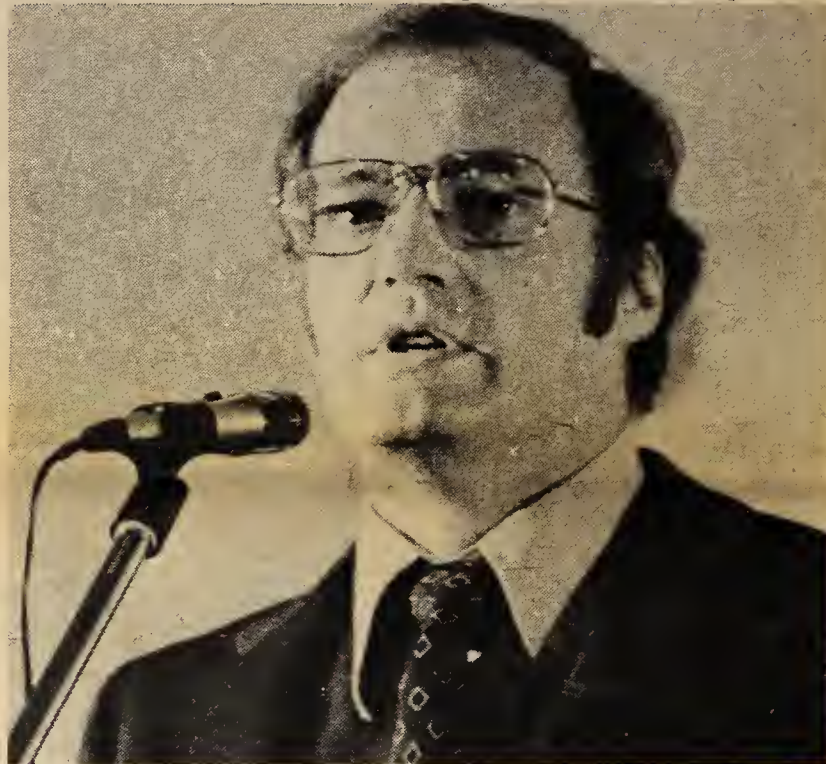
"I think there has been a much clearer understanding on the limitations of government power." Government officials are more and more sensitive to the impact of their decisions on individuals. Congress is reasserting itself. Privacy legislation has been enacted. The investigative power of the government is being specifically defined. A new budgetary oversight committee has been established.

"There is much more questioning today... There is going to be a much greater emphasis on morality in politics." Watergate "will help make clear what kind of conduct

is unacceptable," Mr. Krogh concluded.

Following his speech he met with members of the press to discuss the recent developments in the Watergate trial. Despite that day's statement by John Ehrlichman saying that he was "abused" and "deceived" by Richard Nixon, Mr. Krogh said that he never felt at the time that he was being used. "As an individual he always treated me with courtesy." "I hope that I am able to feel charity for all," he added.

George Collins, a local television news reporter, tried to maneuver him into agreeing that in "this case at least, crime does pay for Egil Krogh." This was in reference to the \$750 speaker's fee he received from the Student Government Association. Mr. Krogh refused to agree to the sensationalist tactic pointing out that he had been disbarred in his home state of Washington, owed more than \$72,000 in debts, and was unemployed. "I wouldn't say that crime pays," he told the reporter.



EGIL KROGH, onetime head of the White House Plumber's unit, explains his involvement in one of the first major scandals of the Nixon administration.
photo by pat emory

What legal rights do Loyola resident students have?

By Joe Schwartz

Many of the Resident Students' rights to privacy are forfeited because their dorm room is rented from the college. Joseph Yanchik, Dean of Students and Robert Sedivy, Assistant Dean, acting on behalf of Loyola College have the lawful right to enter and search any dorm room.



Dean Sedivy explained that, "every landlord retains property and ownership rights" to enter and search their own property. Dean Sedivy further explained that his procedure would be "to knock first and ask permission to enter" and if the request was denied, his further action would depend on the situation. "I may enter but I wouldn't search into personal belongings."

On the other hand, Vernon Carter, Loyola Security Director, said that Security's position was that, "the dorm room is treated just like anyone's personal residence", which would require a search warrant. The difference, he pointed out, was that the Dean of Student's office acts as the agent for Loyola as it enforces administration policy. But the Security Force under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Students' office only enforces police matters. Sergeant Carter said his department's responsibility was, "to protect all persons and property of the college".

A legal search can be performed by Loyola Security or Baltimore City Police Department in a number of circumstances. Community

Relations Officer of the Baltimore City Police Department, Jose Lopez said, "in any arrest, the officer is allowed to search the immediate area." That area can be the person, his vehicle, locker or room.

In cases involving a misdemeanor, the search requires a search warrant unless the crime was committed in the officer's presence, in which case like a felony, a search can be performed immediately. Furthermore, if the officer knows that a search warrant has been sworn out, that officer can perform the search and display the warrant at a later time.

In addition, Dean Sedivy reported that maintenance personnel are authorized to enter a student's room to perform work, "although this is rarely done without the student's knowledge." In cases where the administration knows ahead of time that workmen need to enter the rooms, a bulletin or note will be issued. The resident advisor would also have the right to act on the College's behalf to enter a room, although in most cases Dean Sedivy would be called in to pursue the matter.

Sergeant Vernon Carter is

commissioned by the State to carry a handgun and to make arrests. However, Sergeant Carter stated that if an arrest and search were called for, he would ask permission to search the alleged offender before arresting him. If the search was denied then he would be forced to arrest and detain the offender, giving him his rights until the police arrived. He tries to avoid making the arrest so that he doesn't get tied up in the court proceedings pressing charges.

what rights are left?

In the event that an arrest warrant was to be served to a Loyola student, police would first notify Security. Officer Glen Meadows of the Baltimore City Police Department said it would be standard procedure, "to help me locate that person".

Dean Sedivy strongly stated that students living in the dorms do not have the right to add or

change the lock on their door. He was also asked to comment on the case last year where chains were cut and bicycles confiscated when they were found chained to a stairway railing inside a building. Dean Sedivy acknowledged that this was done but defended the action because of the bicycle being a potential fire hazard. He added that an attempt to find the owner was first made. On that same matter, Sergeant Carter said, "some mistakes were made last year" but quickly agreed that the bicycles did pose a "safety threat".

Baltimore City Patrol cars are often seen driving through the campus. They are legally allowed to and are even invited to do so by Loyola's Security Department.

One Baltimore City police officer pointed out that minor offenses that are committed on Loyola property are usually overlooked by passing patrolmen. Such offenses include illegal parking, drinking, or "someone blowing a few bowls of grass". Officer Meadows stated that investigating such matters is avoided unless they receive orders over Police Radio or through a formal complaint.



A WINTER VIEW of the Jesuit Residence.

Loyola's Jesuit Residence: eighty years as mansion, hospital, college; a brief history

Photos by Steve Bruza



By Patrice Myers

For those of you who have ever had a theology class in "The Catacombs"—have you ever wondered what fascinating things lurked on the floors above? And for those students who pass the brown and white Elizabethan Tudor styled mansion to and from classes, have you ever asked yourself what untold history lay behind the many windows? The Jesuit Residence has always had a mystique about it. There are no formal tours of the building—you see, it is a private home like anyone else's—and according to Catholic dogma, women are prohibited in certain cloistered areas. However,

students are invited to breakfast with the resident Jesuits, but few know this or the procedure for taking advantage of this opportunity.

Dr. Nicholas Varga of the history department is in the process of writing a book about Loyola's history. He provided this reporter with historical tour of the Jesuit Residence.

Formerly the Loyola Faculty House, the Jesuit Residence was the first structure on the present site of Loyola. It was originally part of the expansive John W. Garrett Estate which included a main house (now the Evergreen mansion owned by Hopkins University) and a smaller "House in the Woods" (presently the Jesuit Residence). This smaller mansion nicknamed Evergreen, Jr., was built around 1896 as a wedding present to the owner's son, Horace Garrett. But the younger Garrett died in Europe shortly after his marriage and thus never returned to live in his house. His widow lived with the rest of the family in the Evergreen mansion. From 1912 to 1917 the house was rented to several families, the most prestigious being Courtney and Grace (Miller) Wegbe.

In 1918, T. Harrison Garrett, a descendent of the original owner, offered the house as a United States rehabilitation center and in April of that year it opened as U.S. Army Hospital Number 7. The house served as a Red Cross center to rehabilitate 300 permanently blinded Army men. On May 1, 1925 the center was closed.

Loyola College acquired the mansion and most of the land on which the college is now situated through arrangements made in

conjunction with Miss Mary A. Farmer. There were three different parcels of land totalling 19 acres with a cash value of \$250,000. Miss Farmer donated cash as well as a Statue of Mary to the school. Final arrangements were completed by September 3, 1921.

Old "Green and Gray" year-book pictures of the Jesuit Residence show several features that no longer exist, including a portico extended from the house to Charles Street so the guests would not be exposed to inclement weather. This portico was dismantled after being struck by a truck. In the early 1940's the south wing was added to the original parts of the house.

On June 24, 1955 fire swept through the Faculty House causing extensive damage; only the comparatively new south wing remained unharmed. This section was occupied by the President's office (at the time Rev. Vincent F. Beatty, S.J. was President) and was the living quarters of seven Jesuit faculty members. The fire destroyed a chapel located on the third floor and water damaged old magazines and books that were valued close to ten thousand dollars. A noteworthy incident occurred during the fire—Brother Stephen Alvey, S. J. escaped unscathed after he rushed to a second floor chapel to remove the Blessed Sacrament from the flames.

The rebuilding process included a new wing and a refurbishing of the older wings. Currently, the Jesuit Residence is a beautiful mansion that provides lecture halls, faculty offices and, of course, a home to its thirty-three Jesuits.

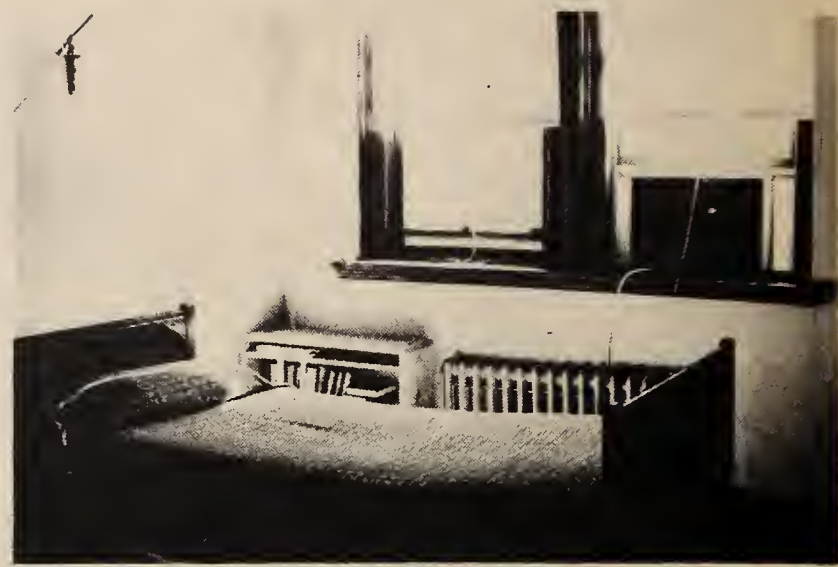
Inside the Jesuit Residence; a tour of the campus's oldest building

By Michael Reis

Buildings have a way of exerting themselves upon the mind. The Stadium, Johns Hopkins Hospital, McCormick Spice - once viewed, they are not likely to be forgotten. Much of this comes from the outside

administrative rooms. At this end is also the chapel. Like the rest of this area, it was built after the fire; building was done under the auspices of Miss Sophia Althea Gardner. Masses for the community are said here, at 11:30 and 5:30 daily, and on Sundays at 10:00 AM. To the right, the

published, which at one time provided a running history of the Jesuits and other orders. The very center of the house has been dubbed "the pit", a small, sunken study located beside the giant, main staircase. Here is the fireplace-hearth with the inscription "1896" above it. Here



A TYPICAL Loyola Jesuit living quarters—spartan, except for air conditioner.

fancy of a rich mistress.

The living room enters on the dining room. This section of the house was heavily affected by water damage during and after the fire. It was thought at first that the paneling could not be matched to the original; but, the problem was solved and the dining room stands today, holding about ten tables. Many persons, faculty and students, eat there during the week.

Directly behind the dining room is the kitchen and scullery. The week's work is divided between two cooks. The food is served by Mr. Harry Hopkins; the quality is excellent. To the east end of the dining room, a corridor continues back to the 1939 extensions (the wing that faces the tennis courts). In this hallway is the office of the buyer (he handles the purchase of goods for the community) and a small, modern kitchen (next to the scullery).

Going past several offices, you arrive at two stairways. One of them leads down to the TV studio. At one time, Loyola actually produced programs for television. The other stairway leads to the second floor. There is a small, mounted sign - CLOISTER; this is the only reminder that the upper floors are off limits to women. There are generally 30-plus priests living in the residence; the living quarters are on these two floors. The general style of living is monastic yet comfortable; there are no lavish facilities or extravagant luxuries. Oddly enough, there are also seem to be no ghosts of the Garretts hanging around (although you might expect them). On the second floor, in the rear, are two chapels, each one not much bigger than a cedar closet; there

is a third floor above. All are used for private Mass.

There are two recreation rooms, one upstairs and the other in the basement, near the trunk storage area. The living quarters in the front (1956) wing are laid out the same on each floor, with bedrooms, a bathroom and a phonebooth on both. On the third floor, there is a roof-stairway on which a fireman fell and very nearly broke his neck, in the fire of 1955.

A word or two should be said about the fire and its consequences. Around noon, on June 24, 1955, an electrical fire broke out and quickly spread to the roof of the house. According to Fr. Davish, the firemen were there "within five minutes". It was a multiple-alarm blaze, and everyone in the area turned out to watch - a real "picnic". At 1:00, just when the flames seemed to be under control, a sudden gust of wind sprang up, blowing the fire into the rafters between the ceiling and the roof. The heat was intense enough to explode the varnish, splattering all the living quarters with the residue.

The next day or so, heavy rain poured through the open roof; this, combined with the hose-water and the fire itself, did an eventual \$400-500,000 worth of damage. One priest lost his entire research file for his degree. The smell of burnt wood lingered on in some closets upstairs for many years after the fire.

The money was raised, of course. While rebuilding was in progress, the priests moved across Charles Street to the Charleston Hall lodgings, where they occupied 6 apartments for 1 1/2 years (June, 1955 - Christmas, 1956).

Fire safety is now absolutely assured.



THE CHAPEL, located on the first floor of the Jesuit Residence.

(brooding gables and frowning parapets?); yet, at the same time, it is the inside that makes a building what it really is. The inside is all too often neglected in our picture.

Recently THE GREYHOUND was given the opportunity to tour the Jesuit residence - the 'little house' on the Evergreen estate. The purpose: to make the student more aware of the inside and to alleviate any misconceptions about it that might be held. Here is what we found:

The first thing you see upon entering the residence by the main entrance is the switchboard office. The switchboard, at one time, was nestled underneath a stairway just behind the porch door (the one you can see from the Charles St. driveway). It seems things were rather cramped. There is the story of one of the operators, a scientist and a co-discoverer of the element titanium, who complained that the board was easier to build than operate. The change came when the new wing was added in 1955-1956, and the switchboard has been by the main entrance ever since.

A corridor runs the length of the new wing. Down toward the left, you will find parlors and

corridor leads directly into the office of the President, Fr. Joseph Sellinger, S.J. A great deal of administrative work goes on in this wing.

Leaving the office brings you into another hallway, running parallel with the first. The entrance to the reknowned "catacombs" is here. "The Catacombs" (as a sign over the steps will tell you) is really the Theology Department. The name is well deserved. There are teachers' offices and classrooms here in the basement; in addition, the department maintains a working coffee-pot and a borrowing library.

Coming back up to the first floor leads you into the original building. The architecture becomes a little majestic; dark, carved wood with fluted columns and mantles, and dignity and age become the prevailing mood. Behind the back wall of Fr. Sellinger's office is the boardroom, which faces the lawn and is used for trustees' meetings and various get-togethers.

This is the heart of the house. The living room of the Garretts is now a library-lounge. Doctoral and other research is kept in cabinets here; there is a set of The Woodstock Letters, no longer

also is the banister with the "MAN" and "MAID" buttons, an odd reminder of the past. It isn't too hard, standing by the steps, to imagine liveried servants jumping and scurrying up and down the stairs, at the wit and



THE READING ROOM, located on the ground floor. Note the fireplace, dated 1896.

Mary Claire Heldorfer awarded prize for poetry

By Ann Soisson

Mary Claire Helldorfer achieved first honorable mention and was awarded twenty-five dollars for the poem she entered in a contest sponsored by *The Lyric* magazine. She also won a merit award in a contest sponsored by *Atlantic Monthly*.

"My poetry is the most important thing to me," explained Mary Claire. "It's not like a hobby; it's just a way of living for me." Mary Claire is a junior English major and has been writing poetry since she was in high school. She attributed much of the credit for her success in the contest to her creative writing advisor, Dr. McCaffrey, assistant professor of English. "Dr. McCaffrey advises me on my writing and also keeps me informed about contests I should enter," said Mary Claire. He is able to tell me what kinds of things the judges look for in a particular contest."

When Mary Claire decided to enter her poem, "Written upon the Unsuccessful Event of a Loyola Mixer", in the contest, she was unsure about whether the reaction of the judges would be favorable because the poem did not have traditional theme, which

these particular judges sometimes look for. This poem does, however, have form and structure, and Mary Claire feels that this is something the judges also like.

Dr. McCaffrey first started helping Mary Claire develop her talent during a January term course he taught in creative writing two years ago. The course was taught on a one-to-one basis instead of having group classes. Dr. McCaffrey feels that since poetry is such an individual thing and is different to each person, it should be handled on an individual basis.

"Mary Claire writes basically two kinds of poetry," explained Dr. McCaffrey. One is the imagistic poem, which are intense little pictures and the other is the type she entered in the contest -- longer, humorous poems which are often satires."

Dr. McCaffrey feels that Mary Claire definitely has a special talent but he indicated that it takes a long time to learn to write really well. "She still has a long way to go, but most people do..." He stressed that two of Mary Claire's greatest assets in creative writing are "a sharp eye for detail, and an original



POETRY IN MOTION: Mary Claire Heldorfer

imagination. She is very precise in handling detail and will work very hard on a poem to get every word right."

The poem Mary Claire submitted to *The Lyric* magazine was written in heroic couplets. "Heroic couplets are easy to write," explained Dr. McCaffrey, "but are very difficult to well." Dr. McCaffrey feels that one of the reasons the judges liked Mary Claire's poem, besides the fact that it was entertaining, was because it had "a high degree of technical control."

"This is the kind of thing the general reader doesn't notice, but it does create an effect and the judges notice this," he said.

'Written on the Unsuccessful Event of a Loyola Mixer'

My body, if viewed sensually,
belongs to the eighteenth century,
when the ladies preferred were a little well-rounded,
and hid beneath bustles what was extra-pounded.

Today's man claims he doesn't like thinness
and allows woman to carry excess,
but demands the excess strategically placed
--that is to say--not 'round the waist
(which is where I opt to carry it,
though my favored spot is where I sit).
For whether I lose weight, or whether I gain,
Whether I'm lib'd, or just a bit feigned,
my original shape always remains,
my lower-half waxes, my upper-half wanes.

Oh, where's the beholder, who, with pretty eyes
will see my worth and--because he is wise--
know beauty is skin deep, and quickly surmise
that as deep as my skin is, I must be a prize?
Oh, where is the man whose animal passion
has not been reduced by New York fashion?
Is there no man who is willing to dare
falling in love with one extra layer?
Oh, foolish man, who sees not the fair
found in divine nature's form: a pear.

--Mary Claire Helldorfer

'ODESSA File'—Unmotivated

By Ed Gainor

Picture this, if you can:

The time is the winter of 1963, immediately after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. There is conflict in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel; in a daring scheme to resolve the battle once and for all, Egypt is sponsoring the secret development of a new type of plague-carrying warhead which could wipe out the entire Israeli population without the use of nuclear weaponry. The research and construction of the bombs is being carried out in Germany by a secret organization of former Nazi scientists, financed and protected by a vast undercover network of World War II SS officers.

Into this potentially disastrous situation steps a crescendoing journalist, carrying on a one man search for a Nazi war criminal, a former prison camp commandant. Singlehandedly he seeks out and kills his prey, infiltrates and exposes the spy ring, and halts the production of the deadly bombs. Why does he do this? Why does he risk his life against almost certain death time after time in order to uncover the identity of a man whose crime is twenty years old, and to expose a plot about which he is ignorant?

Because he feels like it.

Such is the effect of "The ODESSA File" -- it presents us with a plot and subplot which are both resolved courageously by a character with no visible motivation, and expects us to swallow it. It even gives us the line that "This story is based on real incidents...names and places have been changed" to help wash it down. I still choked.

The hero of this tale is a young, fiercely independent free-lance journalist, Peter Miller, played by Jon Voight. Miller, by reading the diary of a survivor of a Nazi concentration camp, is moved to attempt to find and bring to

justice the camp's commandant, a Captain Roschmann (Maximilian Schell). His efforts are met with resistance from his family, editors, the police, and a secret spy organization of former Nazi SS men, ODESSA.

FILM

Miller discards the role of reporter for that of spy when he is kidnapped by the Israeli underground and is persuaded to infiltrate ODESSA by posing as a former Nazi. The deception is discovered, but not before Miller acquires the information necessary to bust the spy ring and save Israel from the deadly bombs. Using this same information he is able to track down Roschmann and resolve his own conflict.

Did you notice how long it took to fit the Egypt-Israel conflict and the bombs back into the story? That's because they really don't belong in the story at all. Though the movie begins with the threat of these German-made Egyptian weapons, they are not mentioned again until the end of the film. The bomb threat is merely a convenience, so that Miller can be kidnapped by the Israelis and helped to infiltrate ODESSA -- and even then, the Israeli spies never tell Miller exactly what they expect of him, and he doesn't ask. It all seems very contrived, and is thus one of the major flaws of the film.

There are other problems. The resolution of both major conflicts hinges on the ability of twenty-ish journalist Peter Miller to impersonate a forty year old man. The trouble here is that Jon Voight looks like he's closer to fourteen than forty, and Miller's spy friends conclude that the heavy makeup that would be required to hide his "young skin" would be too easily detected. Solution -- except for some plastic

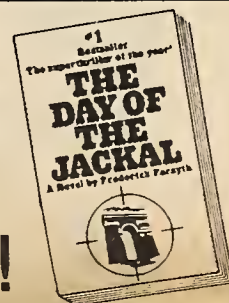
wrinkles around the eyes and a little gray in the hair, they don't use any makeup. The result is hilarious. Poor Jon Voight looks like he's going to a low-budget Halloween party; I couldn't help but wonder if the spies really hoped that the members of ODESSA would laugh themselves to death and solve the whole problem.

The worst weakness of "The ODESSA File" is one that can't simply be chalked off as carelessness about detail, however. The actions of Peter Miller, the central character, the protagonist, are almost totally unmotivated throughout the film. His only explanation for undertaking the search for Roschmann that involves him with the ODESSA is that he was "moved" by the former prisoner's diary; to say that this is insufficient reason for his daring scheme is a gross understatement. Though his real motivation is revealed in the last major scene, it is too late, for the justification that is offered for Miller's actions comes without even the slightest hint throughout the movie. It is added almost as an afterthought, and it seems as artificial, as contrived as the mention of the Egyptian bombs.

Perhaps the key to director Ronald Neale's poor handling of this film is that line at the beginning: "This story is based on real incidents. For obvious reasons names and places have been changed." Neale uses this as a crutch, an excuse for not making his film believable. If we accept the truth behind the movie, then we can believe that Jon Voight is just showing us how Peter Miller acted, motivated or not, and how he disguised himself as a middle-aged man, believably or not.

If we agree to view "The ODESSA File" as a documentary-type film, then it is effective, and it may even be successful. However, I didn't, it isn't, and I don't think it will be.

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the date with death
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Fred Zinnemann's Film of

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A John Woolf Production

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MICHEL LONSDALE • ERIC PORTER • DELPHINE SEYRIG
Music by GEORGES DELERUE • Screenplay by KENNETH ROSS
From the best-selling Book by FREDERICK FORSYTH
Directed by FRED ZINNEMANN • Produced by JOHN WOOLF
Made by WARWICK FILM Productions and UNIVERSAL Productions France S A
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PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED

A SUSPENSE-PACKED THRILLER of a professional assassin hired to kill General Charles de Gaulle, Fred Zinnemann's film of the Frederick Forsyth best-selling book "The Day of the Jackal" will be shown Sunday at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. in the cafeteria. Admission is free with Loyola I.D., \$1.50 without.

It's EDUCATION

An uncanny view
of the campus....





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YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

GENERAL MILLS

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

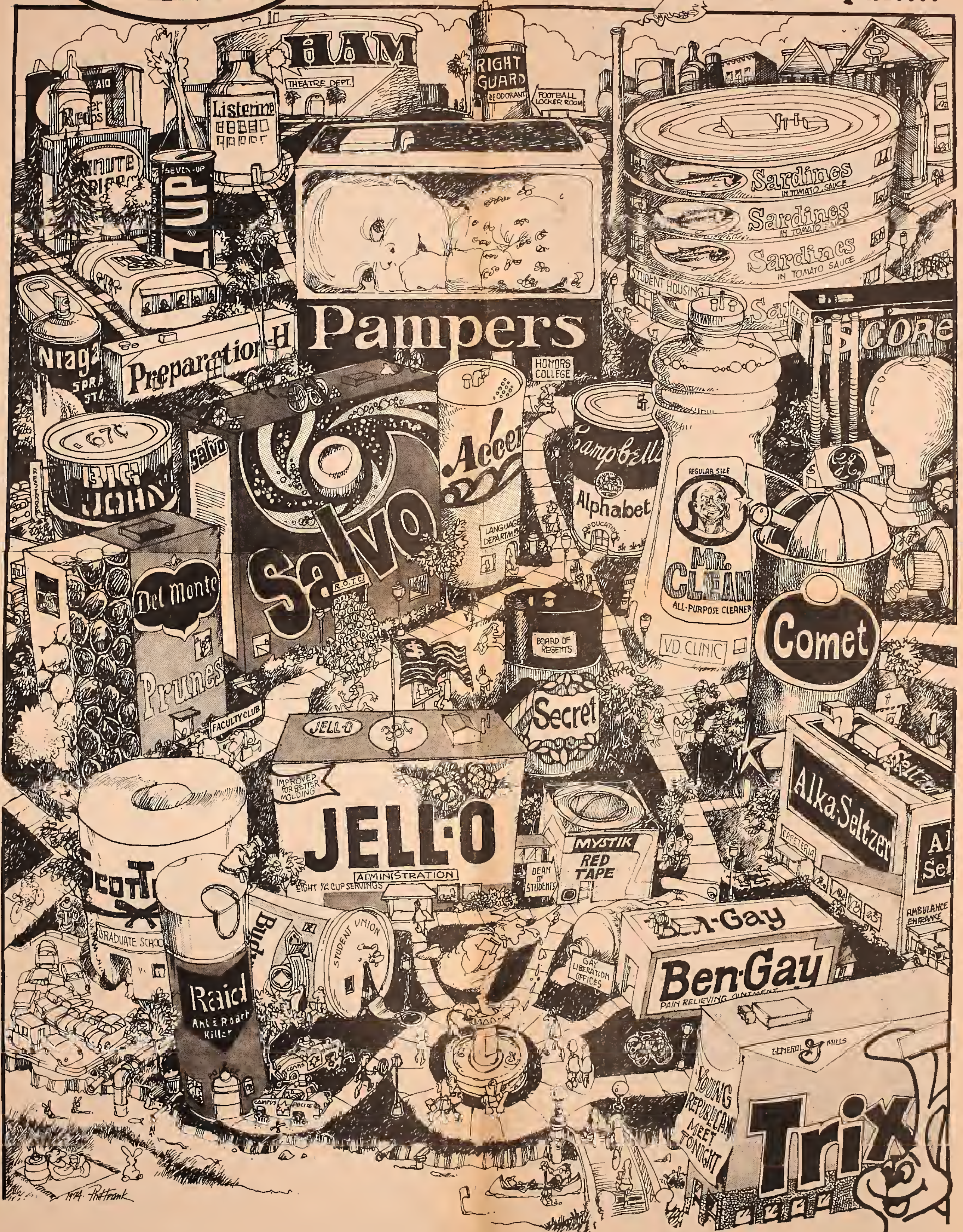
YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET TONIGHT

An uncanny view of the campus....



COMING EVENTS

At Loyola

Friday, Oct. 25

BSA Togetherness Dance, Cafeteria, 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. Admission will be \$1.00 in advance and \$1.50 at the door. Music will be by "Destiny in Time."

Campus Ministries discussion social: "The Spanish Apostolate - what is it, what is it doing for Latin Americans in the Baltimore area?"; Aurelio Goichochea, co-director of the Spanish Apostolate, Butler, Rm. 310, 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 26

SGA Coffee House, Cafeteria, 8:30 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. Admission will be 50¢ and beer will cost 25¢. Entertainment will be provided by Charlie Murphy, Ken March, Victor Gottlieb, and Mark Maggio.

Sunday, Oct. 27

Movie - "The Day of the Jackal", starring Edward Fox, Cafeteria, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Admission is free for all Loyola students with I.D.; \$1.50 for all others.

Monday, Oct. 28

Soccer vs. Philadelphia Textile, Home, 3:00 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 29

Women's Volleyball vs. Coppin St. and Towson St., Home, 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 30

January Term Registration. Registration Forms will be accepted from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Soccer vs. Johns Hopkins, Home, 3:00 p.m.

Campus Ministries' Ecumenical Open Prayer Meeting, Butler Hall, Rm. 310, 10:00 p.m.

Cross Country vs. Mt. St. Mary's and Gallaudet, Away, 3:00 p.m.

Women's Volleyball vs. Bowie State, Away, 6:00 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 1

Annual Senior Class Fall Dance, cafeteria, 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Saturday, Nov. 2

Movie - "The Godfather", starring Marlon Brando, cafeteria, Admission Free with Loyola I.D. 8:00 p.m.

Soccer vs. Mt. St. Mary's, Home, 1:30 p.m.

Junior Class Party, Holiday House, 6427 Harford Rd., 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. Beer, set-ups, cold buffet; tickets on sale to juniors only until Tuesday, Oct. 29, \$2.50 per person.

Sunday, Nov. 3

Movie - "The Godfather", cafeteria, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 5

Soccer vs. George Mason, Away, 3:00 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 6

RAP - "The Relationship - Sex, Love, and Intimacy", Dr. Keane, Professor at Catholic University and St. Mary's Seminary. Butler Hall Rec Room, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 8

W. C. Fields Play - "80 Proof", gym, 8:00 - 12:00 p.m. Sponsored by SGA.

Around Town

Monday, Oct. 28

Lecture - "Developmental Aspects of Sex Differences," by Dr. Eleanor Maccoby, department chairman and professor of psychology at Stanford University, Shriver Hall Auditorium, Johns Hopkins, 4:00 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 31

Lecture - "Education for Human Sexuality: Cause or Effect of Change?", Shriver Hall Auditorium, Johns Hopkins, 4:00 p.m. Lecture given by Mary Calderone, M.D., former medical director of Planned Parenthood.

...NOTES

Group, Room 105, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7:00 p.m. Group rehearsal, Hammerman Rec Room, 7:00 p.m.

A Loyola Tennis Night is being organized for Saturday, November 16, from 8:00 p.m. - 12:00 a.m. Four tennis courts have been reserved at the Perring Racket Club; faculty, staff and students are invited to sign up, at a cost of \$4.50 per person. For reservations, call Elizabeth Benedek (ext. 270) or Jean Lombardi (ext. 220) before November 4.

★★★★★ 'W.C. Fields, 80 Proof' ★★★★★

Starring ★★★
Ted Allison

Mostly authentic

Fields material

drawn from his vaudeville act,

movies, radio shows,

and other sources

Will be presented Friday,

November 15 at 8:00 p.m.,

in the Gym

★★★★★

W. C. FIELDS, 80 PROOF takes place in a small bar and poolroom in Los Angeles in 1945, the year prior to Fields' death. Fields is out of the sanatorium at Las Encias for a few days to collect some personal effects and to tend to some business. The play opens with Fields dropping in on his old friend Marmaduke Gump, the bartender. During the course of their friendly and amusing banter, Fields relates many of his classic tales and does his classic "bits" including "Whiskey and Dogs," "Queenie, the talking ostrich," the tale of the maid who sat on a torpedo, his snake stories, and his pool routine which dates back to his days in vaudeville. Also in the first act are some surprising personal insights: his attitude towards his constantly complaining wife, his bout with delirium tremens at the sanatorium, his attitude towards blacks, and his complaints about critics and producers.



During the intermission, Fields goes to his office to collect some personal things. He brings these, together with his golf clubs, back to the bar for a few last drinks with Marmaduke. The second act opens with Fields' hilarious and famous "Temperance Lecture." Also in the second act are a humorous letter from his Irish niece Maggie, together with Fields' reaction to it, his classic golf routine, his description of the time he actually drank a glass of water, his advice on budgets and the raising of children. On the serious side we get a glimpse into Fields' real reaction to his own son and grandson, his attitude towards his daughter-in-law, his reflections on his own career and the state of the movie industry. The act ends with Fields leaving to return to the sanatorium and with his humorous but touching reference to the Bible: He is taking it with him to look for loopholes.

Forget everything about heroes

By D. R. Belz

A few years ago, a movie called *The Red Tent* appeared with a blurb which said: "Forget everything you've ever heard about heroes." As it turned out, the movie told the story of an ill-fated Italian dirigible expedition to the North Pole in 1928, and the subsequent attempts to rescue the dying aeronauts from the ice floes. The movie stayed in the theaters for a few weeks, and finally departed, quietly, with both critics and public apparently remembering everything they had ever heard about heroes. The point of the movie and the blurb was this: survival under extreme circumstances, or at least, the attempt, always redefines heroism, always stretches the limits of the concept a bit farther.

Piers Paul Read's *Alive* has possibly shaken the roots of what Walter Clemons of *Newsweek* calls "survival literature," and has once again historically redefined the heroic tragedy.

The story chronicles the events surrounding the crash of a Fairchild F-227 air shuttle in the Argentinean Andes with 45 people

aboard. The circumstances of the incident parallel most other crashes in remote regions under extreme conditions, but the Fairchild crash differed greatly in one respect: the party which survived the crash suffered the agony of a nearly non-existent food supply.

BOOKS

When the sixteen remaining survivors were finally rescued, over two months after their crash, the gruesome details of their survival became public against the wishes of the survivors, their relatives, and the relatives of those who did not return. Pictures from the crash site substantiated the reports of the rescue team that portions of human bodies were found, some without flesh. Apparently, cannibalism had sustained those who had lived.

Clay Blair, Jr., in his book *Survive!* (another account of the Andean crash) published last year, points out that anthropophagy (cannibalism) was practiced in times of famine and

war in the distant past. The case most similar to the Andean crash was that of the Donner Party. In 1846, the Donner Party set out for California from Illinois and became entrapped in a mountain snowfall in the Sierra Nevada. Food ran out, and those who survived ate the bodies of those who had died.

Historical precedent alone, however, does not justify the measures taken by the Andes Survivors. The act of eating another person's flesh is a profound moral taboo—one of the deepest of our race. However, the Andes Survivors were not greeted with enraged anathema from their faith, a faith which more than anything else justifies their acts, but with voiced as well as tacit understanding and sympathy.

Read explains that the Catholic Church (a majority of the Andes crash victims were Catholic) permits anthropophagy in extremis. The dire extremity of the circumstances of the Andean Survivors as portrayed in *Alive* is unquestionable. The act of nourishing themselves on human flesh was a physically revolting yet deeply religious ritual of life, and even the relatives of the dead understood its significance.

The casual reader who seeks a sensational escape, a macabre or morbid outlet should not bother with *Alive*. Sensationalism made best sellers of *The Exorcist*, *The Godfather*, and *Jaws*. *Alive* is not sensationalism, nor does it seek to titillate with detailed explanations of the mechanics of cannibalism. It is a tribute to the heroic character of the 45 victims of the Andes crash, to their relatives, and to the families of the dead. To read *Alive* seeking a thrill is to defile that heroism.

It is hoped that the book's success as a best seller is not based on the popular craving for the morbid. Read *Alive*, and forget everything you've ever heard about heroes.

Sr. Sharon, Dr. Patterson plan Middle East trip

By Gerie Tringali

Loyola College students in the middle of the Middle East conflict? Who can say for sure, what the outcome of the fighting between Israel and Egypt will be in 1975-76, or if there will indeed be a war.

At any rate, Loyola students, along with Sister Sharon Burns, and Dr. Webb Patterson plan to get involved: The group which must consist of a minimum of thirty students, will leave for January, as part of the interim term program. The novel part of the trip, which should appeal to the individualist seeking adventure, will consist of living on a kibbutz rather than a posh hotel in Tel Aviv, and will include such adventures as going on archaeological expedition, taking a boat ride down the Nile river, and riding a camel.

In order to recruit interested individuals for the expedition, Sister Sharon and Dr. Patterson will describe the trip in a brochure put out by the airlines, as well as nationally advertising in magazines and newspapers. Sr. Sharon feels the publicity for the trip should bring quite a bit of national attention to Loyola of Baltimore, and inform individuals that we are a small

college with big ideas. Some sort of preparation will probably be taken prior to the trip, which could consist of a reading list, and lectures given by Dr. Patterson or Sister Sharon. It is hoped that this will enable those participating in the expedition to understand and question, while still enjoying the trip. A native tour will also aid in the understanding of the many wonders to be found at the various historic sites.

The trip is scheduled for 21 days, and the participants will visit Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Holland, Turkey, and Greece. The cost is estimated at \$1,200.00, a steep price for students, but one that is probably reasonable, considering the valuable experience that the trip should provide.

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Alumni Chapel

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THE VICTORS: Victorious Loyola soccer players celebrate their victory over B.U. at the Homecoming dance.

'Unicorn' to expand, experiment with new ideas

By David Custy

A preview issue, set to come out on November 1, will introduce this year's expanded version of Loyola's literary magazine the "Unicorn". The four page preview will include artwork, photography, prose, and poetry of seven contributors composed of non-students as well as Loyola students.

The issue will be a prologue of the type of literary works that will be found in the two editions coming out this year. The first edition is expected to be arriving in early February, and the second the late April.

An extra edition (in the past four or five years there has been only one edition) is not the only different idea this year. Cash prizes estimated at around \$25 will be awarded for the best entries and the contest is open to students from other schools, non-students, and members of the surrounding community, in addition to Loyola students.

Editor James Vincent Er-

colano hopes that, in spite of a 15 per cent cutback in his budget, he can get a major poet to give a reading next semester. This semester, poetry readings by students are scheduled with associate editors Greg Glinowiecki, Mary Claire Helldorfer, Jim Maginnis, and Anne Knop as a few of the contributors.

The budget was cut this year because of the more than adequate amount of money that was used for the magazine last year. Since this year changes and additions will be made, the amount allotted may not cover the amount needed to accomplish the changes. In view of a possible deficit, the "Unicorn" might need to seek help from the student government. Money permitting, the planned editions and of this year's "Unicorn" will include a variety of new ideas with a continually expanding outlook that commences with the November 1st preview.

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Editorial:

A slipshod job by BOSES

On the whole, Freshman Class elections were a refreshing sight to Loyolans used to only apathy and more apathy. Campaigning was generally vigorous and several candidates showed considerable insight into the problems which must be dealt with in the next few years.

One note which was less than encouraging, however, had nothing to do with the freshmen at all. The Board of Student Election Supervisors (BOSES), which ran the voting, gave a pretty poor performance. Several hours after balloting began, a Greyhound staffer found that the members of BOSES manning the poll had no class list against which to check potential voters. They did have a copy of the Freshman Register; but not all class members are listed in the

Register. Anyone not listed who wanted to vote could; one BOSES member said that a roster was being kept of these people, but another BOSES worker hadn't heard of it.

Thinking that this process sounded haphazard at best, the GREYHOUND staffer had another student, a junior, attempt to beat the system by asking to vote and giving a false name. The junior had no trouble at all casting a ballot.

Finally, about noon, someone from BOSES finally thought to ask Joseph Yanchik, dean of students, for a class list. It took Dean Yanchik about fifteen minutes to get them the list. He told THE GREYHOUND, "If they had come to me in the first place, they could have had the list very quickly."

In all fairness, BOSES had made one attempt to get the list beforehand. Jane Sturgeon of the Board asked SGA Secretary Sue Allen to get a list, and Miss Allen in turn asked the Registrar's office, which refused to supply it. Apparently, that was the only effort that was ever made. Not only did no one go to see Dean Yanchik, nobody thought of asking SGA president Neil McMahon, who also knew the procedure for getting a list.

It is inexcusable that any student election be run in so slipshod a fashion. As Dean Yanchik said, "It's a very legitimate to question how this happened as it did. I know SG knows about how to get lists." If they don't, they ought to find out before the next election.



photo by pat emory

Hiccups by Anne Gelderman

Where have all the rules gone?

It is, quite simply, in vogue to complain about the conservative, restricting, yes, even archaic rules which govern our residence halls. Well, let me lead you through the nightmare world of Loyola College four years ago; a time when the softer sex was just beginning to invade the tie and jacket atmosphere of the all male college...

...It was a time when the Admissions Office was literally accepting every single female applicant who expressed a desire to board at the college (I point this out not to fill the present senior class with undeserved shame, nor to fill the heads of the underclassmen with undeserved superiority complexes, for it took a great deal of courage and determination to face the unnerving combination of the Loyola men(?), Mt. St. Agnes women ("Well, back at the Mount we always did it this way blah blah blah..."), and of course, the Notre Dame women who could not understand why Loyola girls wanted to be the cheerleaders when everyone knows that all the guys want the Dame girls, well, just desperately etc., etc. It was a time when administrators were seen pulling their hair out so often that people wondered whether hair grew on heads or between fingers. It was a time when those too young to participate in the activism of the sixties couldn't wait to get to college so they could have a hand in the riotous demonstrations if only we could think of something to protest about...

But let's get down to specifics i.e. Hammerman House in the 1971-72 academic year. First of all, we had all the standard freshman gripes: the food was terrible; we were all sort of homesick; we were forced to take required courses which bored us to death; we were in an unfamiliar town with no transportation; and we were kind of lonely. All that wouldn't have been so bad, but we were deprived of the basic freshman co-ed pick-me-up (no pun intended): who wanted to rush the freshman girls when there were a lot of older, more experienced

new faces around? Right---nobody except the freshman guys and those distinctly unpromising upperclassmen who struck out with everybody else. (A very bleak picture, you say? You ain't read nothin' yet...)

Let's say, just for the sake of the argument, that a freshman girl did happen to run across some likely-looking fellow and wanted to entertain him in her room. The procedure she would have to follow goes something like this: the two would enter Hammerman and stop before the door of the Housing Staff Office. There on the door, in a most prominent position, would be a sheet of paper demanding to know the following personal information: time of arrival, name of hostess, room number of hostess, NAME OF GUEST!., and time of departure. Those with nothing to do would frequently come down to peruse the list and speculate as to the relative significance of each individual entry. We won't even comment on what happened if a girl happened to be dating several guys and one of them happened to stroll in and take a peek at the "Do Not Disturb" List (as it was affectionately called).

"Parietal Hours" were very restricting. It might be interesting to note that "Parietal" by definition refers to a cavity in the body, thus explaining the reason for the current nomenclature "Visitation Hours". Anyway, Parietal Hours were from 3 pm to 9 pm Sunday through Thursday, and 5 pm to 1 am Friday and Saturday. Approximately five minutes before parietals were to end, an R.A. would get on the P.A. system and announce, "It is now almost 11 o'clock. Please escort your guest out of the building." This would be repeated several times, and after a reasonable interval, say one minute after the hour, the R.A. would check the Do Not Disturb List and promptly disturb anyone who was for one reason or another lax about filling in the "time of departure" slot.

Freshman curfew was most rigidly observed. There were

sign-out forms which were mandatory for all freshmen. As the pumpkin time approached, an R.A. would station herself at the door and, with pursed lips, record the names of all freshmen who came in late.

You maybe wondering what befell a freshman who was irresponsible enough to be caught disobeying any of the Holy Orders. R.S.A. (then a semi-functioning institution) appointed a Hammerman Judicial Board which "tried" the cases of these poor unfortunates. (Another interesting sideline is that two out of the four freshman represent-

atives on the board were eventually removed because they had to appear before it.) The usual punishment for just about anything was a horror known as "Weekend Room Restriction". W.R.R. meant that from 7 pm on a Friday night until 11 am on the following Sunday morning the unlucky delinquent was not allowed to leave her room except for an hour for each meal. Nor was she allowed to have any male visitors for that same stretch of time, nor was her roommate allowed to have visitors. The eventual result of WRR was to make the recipient so uptight that

she broke every rule in the book for at least three weeks thereafter; at least, that was my own personal experience.

There were many other people and things that made living in Hammerman a real experience that year--those things mentioned above are just a few of the most memorable also some of the few which are printable. In conclusion, I would just ask you to contemplate on the preceding reflections and then consider the manner in which the residence halls are regulated now. I'm sure you'll agree that we've come a long way, baby.

Wire taps by James Lombard

Halftime

preserved for posterity.

It was a slate-grey afternoon in October when Coach Gerry Ford burst into the sullen locker room, beaming from ear to ear. All around him sat the disconsolate players from Consumer Public University. The score was heavily lopsided in favor of Inflation Tech.

"Okay, guys, let's get out there and fight. We're not trying hard enough and we're not smiling!"

"But coach," one player groaned, "it's hard to smile when you're down by so much. What's worse, we don't have any equipment."

"Come, come," snapped Gerry, "what do you need equipment for? We don't have the money for it, anyway. The only protection you need is determination. Remember, the only thing you have to fear is the stupidity of your coaching staff."

At that moment, John Q. Democrat approached Ford. "Coach, when are you going to give me a shot at running the team again? Ever since you took me out and put in Elephant, they've been killing us."

"Look, boy, don't let his poor record fool you. He's got lots of potential. All he needs is twenty years or so to develop it."

"But every time you put him in, we lose. The last time was

against Recession in '57, remember? And remember the tough time we had against the University of Viet-nam? We were lucky to get out of that one alive."

"Well," mumbled Ford, "every time I put you in, you override my plays."

"Cause they're so darn stupid!"

"I'm the coach, and don't you forget it! And if I call a quadruple reverse punt, then, gosh darn, I want a quadruple reverse punt!" Then he turned to the rest of the team. "Now look here. What's wrong with us? Have we lost the fighting spirit? Let's tighten up our belts and go out there and win big! Don't worry about Monopoly or any of those guys, they're not so tough. Now let's go out there and win!"

"But, what about a game plan, coach?," inquired a voice from the back.

A frown crossed Ford's face. "Gee whiz, guys. What do you expect from me? I'm only the coach. Now, do you wanna win?"

"Yea," came the reply. "Don't sound like it to me! Louder! Do you wanna win?"

"Yes," came the frenzied reply.

"Well, then," screamed Gerry, "let's go out there and get 'em! And the last one out, turn off the lights!"

State aid to non-public schools: Two points of view:

The bill is back; and it's better

By Ed Gainor

Let us be certain that the issue is clear at the outset — Question 14 on the statewide ballot, "State Aid to Non-public Schools", does not provide for financial aid to the schools themselves. It is a proposal to aid students attending non-public schools.

Chapter 873 of House Bill 812, which was passed this year by the General Assembly and then petitioned to referendum, proposes an amendment to article 77 of the Maryland Code. The change, if approved, would provide for the loan of textbooks and instructional equipment and materials to non-public schools and for transportation for children attending non-public schools.

The schools receive no money. Students attending non-public schools having non-discriminatory enrollment policies receive free transportation and the loan of textbooks and equipment, under the following guidelines:

1) Textbooks, not to exceed \$25 per pupil.

2) Instructional materials and

equipment, not to exceed \$20 per pupil.

3) All transportation.

The state's provision of all these services for non-public school students has been ruled constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, so the legality of the bill is not really a question.

This proposal is not to be confused with the potentially disastrous aid program offered in 1972, which was petitioned to referendum and soundly defeated after it was opposed even by many supporters of state aid to private schools. That bill would have provided scholarships to children attending non-public schools, with the amount of the award varying in accordance with the income of the parents. The present bill outlines a program of aid which is not only markedly less expensive than its predecessor, but provides for uniform services for families of all incomes.

House Bill 812 is neither an attempt on the part of the General Assembly to insure the prosperity of any particular religion, nor an effort to gain a

foothold in the control of Maryland's private schools. It states clearly that its purpose is purely secular in nature, that it is intended neither to help nor hinder religions, and that it is not to have "the potential for engendering excessive entanglement of the government with religious affairs." If, indeed, anyone ought to fear the possibility that this bill marks the beginning of state control over private schools, it should be Monsignor William Newman, superintendent of schools of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. He, however, expresses the opposite view.

"The State Department of Education has in no way restricted our programs of religious or faith community," he stated last week in reference to Question 14. I think there is some misleading uneasiness and fear on the part of the community," he said, "that if Question 14 receives a favorable vote, the state would take over the school systems involved. I think that's an unfounded fear."

Msgr. Newman pointed out that children in non-public schools have in fact been receiving aid from the Federal Government for nine years, since the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was passed in 1965. Under Title I of the act, some students of non-public schools in certain economically depressed areas

have been able to receive meals in the schools at partial or no cost. The Federal Government has also provided private schools with financial aid for the purpose of improving their library and media facilities, as provided for under Title II of the act.

Yet, we have witnessed no federal takeover of our country's non-public schools.

Aside from the philosophical arguments that can be raised, the state has, as matters now stand, a need to keep the private schools from floundering. Under the law, children of the ages of sixteen and under are required to attend school; however, the public education facilities are woefully inadequate to handle even their present enrollment. It is inconceivable that local school systems could absorb the thousands of extra students who would turn to them for their children, should the private schools not survive. Until such time as the state has the facilities and staff to meet its legal obligation, it is essential that the private elementary and secondary schools remain in operation.

There is another argument, too — less tangible, but no less important. In the history of the United States, and that of the British colonies before that, there has never been a time when all of our children have been educated by the government. There have always been privately operated

schools, even before there were state-run public schools. In the modern history of our country there has always been a viable school system other than the government school system, to introduce new methods as well as to battle the state schools over proposed modifications in the educational system. The existence of the private schools has had a watchdog effect on American education.

I am not accusing the public schools of the United States of attempting to brainwash the country's children. I am suggesting, however, that the relative objectivity and quality of American public education has, partially, been a result of the influence of private schools.

The loss of the non-public schools would not only create a state of chaos in the state's school systems, but would leave a permanent cultural and educational gap in our society. The money it will cost to help these schools through their enrollment difficulties, by easing the financial burden on the students' families, would not go far in the construction, maintenance and staffing of new public schools to replace the private institutions. And there will be no one available, at any price, to fill the private schools' roles as innovator and watchdog that have proven so important to American education.



By George Epstein

Voters who doubt their eyesight, or their sanity, in the voting booth this November are not suffering from double vision. State aid to private and parochial schools is back on the ballot again; same as in 1972, when the people of Maryland solidly rejected it.

But not quite the same. The proposition in 1972 provided for direct, monetary aid to non-public schools. This year's referendum question 14 would have the state pay for the loan of textbooks and instructional equipment and materials to private and parochial schools and also pay for the transportation of their pupils. If the difference doesn't seem to amount to much, the answer is that it actually serves two important purposes.

First, it would look bad if the voters rejected a proposal passed by the legislative and signed by the Governor, and the Legislature and Governor promptly turned around and adopted it again. (Although that has happened before; remember how we, the people, decided we didn't want a parallel Bay Bridge?) So the backers of the defeated proposal simply change some details, while keeping the substance of the bill identical, in hope of fooling the public, which as everyone knows is none too bright anyhow. Then the Legislature and Governor, always agreeable, pass the face-lifted bill all over again.

Second, the change may make the proposal constitutional.

Direct state aid to private and parochial schools has been passed by one state or another in almost every conceivable form.

Each new version, with depressing regularity (depressing to its sponsors), has been ruled an unconstitutional abridgement of separation of church and state under the First Amendment. Recently, however, pro-aid forces have caught a glimpse of light at the end of the tunnel. New Jersey and New York both passed laws providing state aid in the form of textbooks and instructional equipment and supplies. One state, however, gave direct aid; that is, the state gave the materials to the schools. The other state only loaned materials. The Supreme Court, in an impressive display of logic, ruled that while the give-away program violated the Separation Clause, the loan program does not. Hence the loan provision in the Maryland law.

It is probably safe to assume, therefore, that Question 14, if passed by the voters, could survive the inevitable court test. What both sides in the debate may have lost sight of in the fog of dispute over constitutionality, however, is that even if a legally acceptable formula is found, state aid might still not be a good idea.

For one thing, the proposal basically makes no sense, logically. The state's first responsibility is to the public school system, for which, after all, it is the sole source of support. With school systems in many subdivisions of the state suffering critically from lack of funding (Baltimore City is a good example, although actually not in the worst shape), what justification can there be for diverting money to schools which exist for the convenience of a specialized, and relatively small,

group of people?

The state has developed a complex system of public schools which anyone may attend at no cost. Some people, for their own reasons (religious or otherwise), choose not to use this service the state provides—as is their right, and a good thing, too. Diversity is a necessary requirement for democracy; one of the first things a totalitarian government does on taking power is to enforce uniformity in education. But these people can't turn down what the state offers free, and at the same time expect to have the state subsidize them.

In fact, there is a good reason

why those interested in private and parochial education should be very wary of government support. For the quid, there is always the quo; and in the case of public funding, the quo is always public interference, steadily increasing. The quickest way to wreck the diversity provided by private alternatives to the public educational system is to let government butt its ugly nose in. Private schools eager for a place at the public trough should consider that before they wallow.

These arguments apply equally well against funding either secular or religious-affiliated institutions, but there is a special

argument against the latter. It is separation of church and state. Admittedly, this proposition could probably survive a court test.

But that is not the last word. The Supreme Court decision cited above is only the expression of one particular Court at one point in history. It is not irrevocable. Jim Crow was sanctioned in the public schools for sixty years, but it was finally struck down. Jim Crow also illustrates the other side of the same point; namely, that legality is not equivalent with morality. Even if racial segregation had never been ruled unconstitutional, it would still have violated the ideal of equality on which this country was founded and whose spirit fills the Constitution. So it is with this proposal.

State aid to church-affiliated schools may have been declared within the letter of the Constitution by the Berger Court, but it still violates the spirit of the document. It is not within our government's power to exercise control over an establishment of religion, and it is not proper for our government to support an establishment of religion, either. The ideal of passing no act respecting an establishment of religion works both ways. (This is equally true, by the way, of the state aid being provided to the College, and which was upheld last week in court.)

The voters of Maryland have said in the past that they don't want this infringement on the Bill of Rights. The politicians apparently don't believe them. Hopefully, they will reaffirm their belief in the spirit of the Constitution, and vote down Question 14.

A bad penny comes back

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ADDRESSING THE TROOPS: Basketball coach Tom O'Connor instructs his team on some of the finer points of the game at a practice session.

B-ball team selected

After a week of practice and tryouts, new basketball coach Tom O'Connor has chosen his 1974-1975 varsity squad.

It will be a veteran squad as the Hounds embark on an ambitious 26-game schedule. The team boasts three seniors and six juniors, as well as mention ten lettermen.

Captain Kevin Robinson, last season's most valuable player, heads the contingent of returning seniors. Forward Mike Lamb of Calvert Hall and guard Paul Farnan of Philadelphia are the team's other two seniors. It is the third year on the varsity for both.

One big plus for the Hounds is the return of junior Rod Floyd who sat out last season. Floyd scored 915 points in his first two varsity seasons and was the team's M.V.P. in 1973.

Mark Rohde and Morris Cannon, both front court starters from nearby Loyola High School, are back. Rohde was the team's

leading rebounder last season. 6-7 Jim Smith, who started most of last year, is also back.

The other two juniors on the squad are John Prather and Jim Daly. Prather was very valuable coming off the bench while Daly spent all of last season on the sidelines, nursing a back injury.

The lone sophomore on the squad is 6-4 John Morris. His only start last year prior to a freak injury, netted a 12-point, 11-rebound performance.

Coach O'Connor has placed three freshmen on the team, guards Franny Palazzi, Paul Eibeler, and forward Bob Reilly. Palazzi is a sharp-shooting guard from Worcester, Mass., while Eibeler is a product of Long Island. Reilly was a teammate of John Morris at Philadelphia's St. Joseph's Prep. and was one of the leading scorers last season in the Catholic League.

There will be a controlled intra-squad scrimmage on Saturday morning at 10 a.m.

Buzz Boys prepping for showdown

By Dan O'Connell

The Trojans and Buzz Boys have continued their winning ways over the past two weeks en route to their showdown next Tuesday on the athletic field at 11 a.m.

The Buzz Boys ran their winning streak to six with victories over the Little Rascals (19-0), Cafeteria (41-0), and the Butler Boys (32-7).

In the Rascals win, Mike Ragan threw for three touchdowns, two of 30 yards to speedy Steve Shaiko. The third score came on a screen pass to Guy Cook who received key blocks from Bob Sisti and Ned Love on the way to the end zone.

Mark Molli, Steve Luongo, Jack Foy, Gary Connolly, Shaiko, and Cook all scored in the 41-0 romp over Cafeteria. The return of Luongo and Connolly to action after knee injuries could be a key to the Buzz Boys' chances of beating the Trojans. Neither played the first time and Luongo tied Corky Howland for league

scoring honors last year.

Tuesday, it was another easy win for the Buzz Boys, but the defeated Butler Boys did gain some satisfaction in breaking the Buzz Boys' shutout string. They did it on a sneaky "sleeper" play. The Buzz Boys are now 6-1.

In other games, the Butler Boys finally gave their loyal fans something to cheer about with a thrilling 6-0 cliffhanger win over Cafeteria. The game was a scoreless defensive struggle until, with less than two minutes remaining, Woody Packer uncorked a 25-yard pass to Don

Niland for the game's only touchdown. The win was the Butler Boys' first of the season.

The Crabs whipped the Bogarts, 13-2, as Dan Sheehan ran for one touchdown and Tom Surface scored the other on a circus catch. Fleet-footed Paul Lawless ran for the conversion point.

The Crabs' other win in the past two weeks came as they clobbered the Butler Boys, 19-0. Bill Gardner caught two touchdown passes from Dan Sheehan and defensive ace Pat Harlow set up Ray Schabb's score with a return of an intercepted pass.

The standings

	W-L-T	Pct.	PF	PA
Trojans	7-0-0	1.000	184	0
Buzz Boys	6-1-0	.833	182	21
Little Rascals	4-3-0	.571	90	51
Crabs	3-3-1	.500	70	80
Bogarts	2-5-0	.286	31	114
Cafeteria	1-5-1	.167	12	97
Butler Boys	1-7-0	.125	19	201

Are the Trojans unbeatable?

One of the big questions floating around the intramural football world is: can the Trojans be beaten? To get the answer to his pressing question, three of the league's team captains were asked what they felt about the issue.

Tony Palmisano feels they can be beaten. "All of those guys have played together so long they can't help but be good. They have real good talent at all positions." Tony is the captain of the Butler Boys.

Mike Brockway, the "captain"

of the Crabs, looks at it a little differently. "The Trojans have very tall receivers and that makes their offense tough." They are a physical team who rough you up upfront a good deal.

The captain of Lil' Rascals was not available for comment but Joe "Guissepi" DiNittes was and he had even another view. "They intimidate everybody they play. That is their brand of football and it works for them."

Mike Ragan, captain of Buzz Boys, was very vocal when asked why he thought they were so tough. "I think they have better overall size than anyone else in the league and they use it to their advantage." Ragan gives that explanation for their excellence on the field but he cites a different reason altogether as to why that occurred "off the field."

"They stacked the team, they got the three best players from the defunct Ramm team, they got the two best players from the defunct Swamp Fox squad and the best player from Corky's Crunchers which is non-existent this year." Guy Cook, the outstanding halfback for Ragan's Buzz Boys was asked why he thought the Trojans were so tough. Cook, in his now famous casual style, replied by saying "I don't think they are that tough".

Well this very pressing issue may be resolved on Tuesday. On the third day of next week the ever potent Buzz Boys will battle the Trojans. At this, the pivotal point of the season, it is essential that the Buzz Boys come away on Tuesday with a victory. Until Tuesday one will still be asking: Can the Trojans be beaten?

Universal delivered

The Universal exercise machine, that was to be paid for by the color television raffle held by the student Block L, has been delivered. It is on display for use and viewing in the old athletic director's office.

However, Athletic Director Kevin Kavanagh warns that the machine is on consignment to the school and will be taken out unless it is paid for within two weeks.

The raffle netted only \$400, far below expectations. It was won

by the Alumni Block L which bought some 100 tickets. The television is scheduled to be auctioned off at a future date with the hope that more money can be raised to pay for the Universal.

The machine on display in the gym is a 16-piece machine. The one Loyola is hopeful of buying is only an eight-piece and is considerably less expensive.

Anyone with ideas on how to raise money to pay for the machine is asked to see Kevin Kavanagh in the athletic department.

Co-captain a team leader

QUARANTA from page 19

"We contained their tall forwards on the corner kicks and throw ins and we tried to outmuscle them. Our team play and defense nullified them."

Although Jack Quaranta plays with a cool head, he was ejected from the B.U. game Saturday when he kicked Bee goalie Bob Thumma after the play was blown dead. "It was long pass and I was in a foot race to get to the ball. He picked up the ball and I brushed it with my foot thinking it was still in play. I guess he thought I was after him so he threw the ball at my face...I guess he was upset about losing. If I hit him you know I would have told

The rugged wingman plans to continue his interest in soccer (He had played for Casa Blanca for 3 years and just started playing on his brother's Pompeii team) while working for one of the big eight accounting firms.

Jack's personal ambition this year is to reach the coveted 20-goal plateau but he was quick to add that "the main thing is that we win this year. We've got the team desire and momentum to do it."

As one teammate said, "he's been a leader since his freshman year. He took the first shot Saturday (Homecoming) and broke the ice for us. He's always keeping us psyched to win."

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Darrell Russell: man on the run

By Dan O'Connell

Darrell Russell loves to run. Loyola's cross country coach doesn't limit his running to the track however. This past summer he waged a campaign for the Democratic nomination to county council.

"I've always had a sense of wanting to get involved," the Loyola grad of 1964 said recently. "I felt people were really frustrated with the officials in county government. Personally, I was disgusted and decided to employ my disgust into a campaign to get nominated."

However, apathy hurt him in his bid for the council. "I lost by about 800 votes. I was disappointed, but it was a learning experience for me and I'm confident I can do better next time. I never like to leave anything on a losing note."

Russell's winning attitude is evident even in his coaching. Last year, he took over a dying sport and converted it into a winner within a few short weeks.

"A few weeks before the cross country season started last September, I came out of 12:00 mass and ran into 'Nap' (Doherty, former assistant athletic director). He had read in the newspaper that I was running in marathons. The program was on the verge of being dropped and they needed a coach for it to continue. I like challenges so I decided to do it."

The cross country program was dying despite the efforts of people like Larry Blumenauer and Tom Coyle to keep it alive. "The first thing I did when I became coach was to persuade people like Kevin deLeon and Gene Henry to run. I knew both of them from my days of coaching at Loyola High School. I knew they were both dedicated athletes and could help the program immensely. We had a fairly good season, finishing at 5-5 and seventh of 16 teams in the Mason-

Dixon Relays."

As for this year's team, Russell says, "We've got a really good team. There are seven or eight guys who are dedicated and love to run. We're about a year away from winning a Mason-Dixon championship, but the program is definitely headed in the right direction. I asked Kevin Kavanagh (athletic director) for a one-half scholarship. I got it and used it to recruit the M.S.A.'s best runner, Harry Weitenkamp. I feel that if the program gets that much support every year, we'll be successful."

In addition to his duties as cross country coach, Russell takes care of the tennis team in the springtime. He commented, "The opening was there last spring because Vince Colimore retired. Kevin knew that I coached at Loyola High School for a few years and he was pleased with the job I had done with the cross country team. So, he offered the post to me before asking anyone else."

It is strange that Russell is a good tennis coach. Even he admits that he doesn't know that much about the sport. "I know more now than I did when I took over the job at the high school. I had been hired as an assistant lacrosse coach (he was a goalie in his days at Loyola), but they needed a tennis coach, so I was asked to do that."

Russell coached the tennis team from 1970 to 1972. The first year the team was 8-2 and the second year it was 7-3. "Kevin deLeon was my number one player there, just like he is now. I helped persuade him to come to Loyola. I'm a great believer in a Jesuit education. I went to Loyola High School as well as the college."

Russell believes the tennis program has great potential at Loyola. "It's really easy to recruit for this school because of its great record in the sport. I recruited Tim Moore, Calvert

Hall's number three player last year to come here and he's going to help us out."

There are drawbacks to the tennis program as well. "There's no question that these courts are in terrible shape. We need new facilities. Most colleges have six courts to play on. Here we only have four. As a result, it takes about an hour more to play the matches. I'm really going to try and push it with Kevin (Kavanagh) this spring. The four courts we have need to be resurfaced and an extension of the facility in either direction would give us two more courts." Last year Russell coached the tennis team to a second place finish behind Hampden-Sydney in the Mason-Dixon Conference.

"As a school, Loyola has great potential. The athletic department has potential as well. This school has made a commitment to compete in Division II. They should be willing to spend the money to support this commitment. However, most of the facilities are inadequate right now."

An attorney in the law firm of Connor and Eby in Towson, Russell loves coaching. "I really enjoy working with youth and giving myself to others. I don't do it for the money at all. In fact, the money which I received for coaching the two sports last year was channelled right back into the athletic programs here and at the high school. I bought the cross country team uniforms and helped send one runner, 'Mac' MacDermott, to the Boston Marathon. I'm a bachelor and there are a lot of other places that the money can be put to better use."



DARRELL RUSSELL'S cross country team has won six of its first seven matches, the team's best start in many years.

Harriers (6-1) nip York

By Tom Coyle

The Loyola cross country team boosted its record to six wins and one loss by nipping York College 28 to 29. Running the race with a home course advantage in last Saturday's cold weather, York captured first place honors. It is the only time a runner from an opposing team beat Larry Blumenauer so far this year. Larry placed first for Loyola leading Tom Coyle, in third place overall. Eric Swartz, despite never seeing where to run before the start of the race, finished fifth ahead of the ailing Harry Wittenkamp. Loyola's fifth man, Gary Berhens, limped across finish line ahead of Joe Powell, who had the most trouble with York's hills.

Injuries continue to plague this year's team by forbidding the solid five of Blumenauer, Wolfe, Swartz, Wittenkamp, and Coyle to compete together. A muscle pull may keep Russell Wolfe from

racing for the remainder of the season. "Mac" McDermott is out for the season due to a urinary infection. Harry Wittenkamp's stomach trouble allows him to run but not as fast as he is capable. Dave Belz and Gary Berhens, who back up the lead five in fifth and sixth place, respectively, are resting with leg problems. Luckily, Tim Harner, Mark Kotapka, Mike Boulay and David Daniels have escaped serious injuries. Five Hound harriers running close together followed by healthy teammates could change a nipping into a slaughter. With hard work, perseverance, and luck, the Greyhounds have not permitted injuries to destroy the team and its winning record.

So far this year the cross country team has defeated York, Salisbury, Towson, Western Maryland, Washington and UMBC, losing only to Johns Hopkins.

Murphy optimistic

By Pat Harlow

The 1974-75 Loyola College swim team looks to be vastly improved over last year's squad. Coach Tom Murphy, now in his 11th year as head coach, feels "we have the nucleus for a real fine team." Murphy said that the addition of two freshman stand-outs from Loyola High School, Mike Hayes and Tom Shaughness, "will give the team the depth they have lacked the past few seasons."

Last year's Loyola team posted a 2-7 record which is certain to be improved upon this year.

There are two other noteworthy additions to the 1974-75 team. One is Cindy Heenan and the other is Marie McEnroe. This season will mark the first time in the history of Loyola College that men and women will compete side by side in an inter-collegiate sport. Both girls are freshmen and Coach Murphy feels they will be instrumental in pumping some long-needed interest into the swimming program. "We would like to see more women get involved with the swimming here at Loyola."

The swim team is not merely for the outstanding swimmers. Any one with any swimming ability is welcome and encouraged to come out for the

team. "The ideal roster would be 20 or 25 people; right now we only have 12 and that puts a lot of strain on everyone."

Jim Tynan, who has qualified the past three seasons for the nationals, will be an important link in the team this year. Bob Baummer, co-captain with Tynan this year, is probably the best swimmer on the team. Baummer is being counted on to score heavily in the backstroke and freestyle. Junior Jack Foy is possibly the outstanding distance man on the team. Foy swam all the long distance events last year and is expected to continue in that capacity. Foy is vastly improved over last year after a rigorous training program this summer. Junior Ed Watt a two year veteran of Loyola will be along with Foy in the distance events.

Rounding out the squad will be junior Tom Matysek swimming middle distances, and Jeff Crist, a junior transfer student. "Murph" feels Crist could be the "pivotal" man on the team. He will add to the team in virtually every event and it is expected he will add much needed depth. Murphy thinks "the spirit on this year's team is excellent and they can possibly go a long way this year."

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Jim Bullington:**'Soccer is a simple game'**

By Dan O'Connell

To hear Jim Bullington tell it, soccer is a simple game. Of course, after 11 years, 102 victories, a pair of Mason-Dixon titles, and three straight bids to the N.C.A.A. Regionals, one has to believe an expert such as Loyola's soccer coach.

"The less complicated you make soccer," the coach insists, "the better off you are in the long run. It really takes the right personnel to be successful. I've always tried to keep the team well-conditioned. As a matter of fact, this year's is one of the best conditioned teams I've ever had."

It all started for Bullington in 1963 when he got into coaching as the freshman soccer coach at Johns Hopkins University. "We didn't have a very good team over there," the coach recalled. "The next year, I left to become head coach at Loyola after Lefty (Reitz) decided it was too much for him to handle."

The first year was disastrous as Bullington's booters posted a 2-8 record. "I don't even remember who my first career win was against. I think it was either Western Maryland or American U." The season was that memorable.

However, the next season, things turned around and the team had a winning season. As a matter of fact, no Bullington-coached team has had a losing season since that first year.

"The difference was talent," according to Bullington. "We started to recruit better talent for the teams. I developed good rapport with some of the local high school coaches and as a result, the good soccer players in

Baltimore wanted to come to Loyola."

"My fourth season was one real turning point. We beat B.U. for the first time in something like 13 years that season. It was one of my greatest thrills as a coach. However, that same season provided me with one of my low points as well. After going undefeated in the conference, we played Roanoke for the title and it ended up in a tie. I was really disappointed." That same season (1967) saw the Greyhounds beat Elizabethtown and participate in the Coast Guard Academy Invitational Tournament in New London, Connecticut.

Maintaining the winning tradition that he has established is not all that easy. Bullington commented, "we are in a bad position because our academic standards are so high in comparison with other area schools. And, of course, money is always a problem. However, at the same time, we have a lot of advantages. Loyola has a lot more to offer to a student than a lot of other places, and most good soccer players want to play at Loyola because of our winning tradition."

"We try to recruit by position and not by players," says Bullington. "Then we try to work them in. I consider it successful if we get three or four good players each year."

It is a mistaken notion that Baltimore cuts in on Loyola's soccer recruiting. "There are very few players who end up at B.U. that we could have gotten. As a matter of fact, there are no

more than two or three players on the B.U. team that could get into Loyola."

The last eleven years have provided Jim Bullington with many memories, some pleasant, some not so pleasant, but most of them very pleasant. "Some of my best memories include the 4-1 win over B.U. for the M-D title in 1971, and the win over Rollins for the Southern Regional title that same season. But, without a doubt, the greatest win of the eleven years came last Saturday. It was just fantastic!"

100 victories is a lot for any one man to accomplish. But for Jim Bullington, hopefully, it's only the first 100.



Jim Bullington

**Our View**

By Dan O'Connell

Last Saturday's soccer win over the University of Baltimore left me somewhat satisfied, but at the same time disgusted.

The satisfaction came from the fact that, after two years of embarrassment at the hands of B.U., Loyola's soccer team redeemed itself in fine fashion. It was about as good a matchup of two teams as you'll ever find.

However, the disgusting part came from the behavior of the B.U. players to our win. Over the last two years, Loyola has taken six defeats as gentlemen. B.U. was something else though.

Instead of walking off the field like men, four B.U. players

decided to vent their frustration by chasing Les Chelminiak out the gate to the parking lot where they finally caught him and brought him to the ground, beating him until they were restrained. Of course, there are two sides to the story, but those actions were not the most sportsmanlike you will ever see.

In all fairness to B.U., the game was quite emotional and there were several flare-ups. When Jack Quaranta ran into the Bees' goalie Bob Thumma, his actions were uncalled for. At the same time, skirmishes within a game should be forgotten once the final whistle blows in the interest of preventing gang warfare.

Both coaches, Jim Bullington

and Dick Edell, should be commended for keeping their players on the sidelines whenever flare-ups did occur throughout the afternoon. Two teams going at it in an all-out brawl would have brought about disastrous consequences which would prove beneficial to neither school.

The University of Baltimore has a fine soccer team. There is no question about that. However, it seems to me that it is the mark of a real champion to be able to accept adversity as well as success. B.U. has failed in that respect.

Loyola and B.U. are destined to meet again this season. It's almost inevitable. However, next time, let's hope the battling is limited to 90 minutes of good, clean soccer.

Mixed doubles mired

By Steve Becker

"Grab your mittens, partner, we're playing in the semi-finals." This could be the cry of some tennis player when and if the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles Tournament are played.

The reasons the tournament has lasted so long are numerous. First off, the starting date was rather late in September. Then, the faculty member provided scheduling difficulties. To compound the problems, the cut-off date for the first round was extended indefinitely to allow everyone time to play. Since then, a majority of teams have taken a lot of time playing their matches. Presently, there are two teams in the semi-finals and the other two spots up in the air. At this rate, the finals will be after Thanksgiving.

On the positive side, the teams entered in this year's tourney are improved vastly over last years field. Two freshman guys have played very well and appear tennis team-bound. One of the teams, Tim Moore and Barbara

Taylor, defeated what must be considered one of the favored teams, Father Hanley and Tonie Carton, by the slimmest of margins (9-8). The good serve and bright net play by Moore was instrumental in insuring the exciting win.

Returning winners from last year's tourney include Patty Harwood who has teamed with her brother Joe, Bridget Mulligan and Bob Berry, and the duet of Ronnie Franki and Steve Becker. These three teams have shown consistency in their game and are all good bets to end up in the semi-final round.

One brief word about the condition of the courts is in order.

The neglect of these facilities is evident even to those who do not enjoy or participate in the sport. The courts are in horrible shape with ruts and holes evident all over. Two of the nets are totally unplayable and the others aren't worth discussing.

These problems plus the numerous scheduling delays have combined to stagnate this year's tournament.

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Mason-Dixon Soccer Standings

	Conference	Overall
	W-L-T	W-L-T
Loyola	3-0-1	9-0-1
Mount St. Mary's	2-0-1	5-0-2
Baltimore U.	3-1-1	8-1-1
U.M.B.C.	1-2-2	6-3-2
Towson State	1-2-1	5-7-2
George Mason	0-2-1	5-2-2
Catholic Univ.	0-3-0	2-5-1

Hounds boot Bees ; take top spot

By Jane Myers

Saturday afternoon, the Hounds gave their Homecoming spectators something to cheer about. Before the big crowd of booter boosters, the Hounds handed the University of Baltimore's Bees their first loss in the two teams' last seven meetings. Both teams went into the game with a 7-0-1 record and were evenly matched in statistics, but the Greyhounds had something else going for them: desire.

Seventeen minutes into the game, Loyola came up with a score. Junior Nick DeCarolis picked up a pass and booted it into the left corner of the nets. The crowd went wild and DeCarolis later remarked, "I could hardly believe it. I just watched that ball land in the nets and suddenly there were people all over me!" All this excitement was due to a wide-spread superstition between the teams that whoever scores first wins. The remainder of the first half was full of action, as every Hound-Bees match guarantees. However, neither team was able to succeed in subsequent scoring attempts.

Second half action was even more exciting, as well as somewhat physical. There were frequent fouls and flare-ups, but in the midst of this melee, both teams managed to get on the scoreboard.

Loyola went ahead 2-0 when Ian Reid placed a shot, again on the left, past B.U. keeper Bob Thumma. The short tempers began with B.U.'s contested score. Halfback Charlie Myers was credited with the goal after bumping Bernie McVey who

accidentally headed it in. In the ensuing argument, Myers received a warning from referee Ron O'Leary, and the fluke goal was allowed.

With the score 2-1, the Bees got hungry. They also got very physical. In their efforts to tie the score, several B.U. players got unnecessarily rough and as a result, were ejected from the game. These episodes began with Myers and McVey, but seemed infectious. With twenty-two minutes left in the game, a shoving match developed into fisticuffs between senior lineman Jack Quaranta and Bees' goaltender Bob Thumma. Both were asked to leave the field. Junior lineman Joe Maggitti was sent in to replace Thumma and senior Mike Fedarcyk subbed for Quaranta.

Trainer Dave Lewis and spectator Dr. Manuel Sanchez were very active throughout the half. With 18 minutes left, action was stopped again as John Shields head collided with someone else's, resulting in a bloody nose. The bleeding was stopped, the nose taped, and Shields returned to finish the game. Later X-rays revealed a bone chip, but no stitches were required. Just three more minutes of play went by before the next injury time-out. This time it was Ian Reid who wrenched his knee. He was taped up and returned to the game, too.

A few minutes later, the Bees lost another player. "Worm" Schmidt was sent to the bench for his second offense. Then, with nine-and-a-half minutes to play, the Hounds sustained another injury. Junior defenseman Tom Barnickel injured his right leg. It

was examined by both trainer and Dr. Sanchez, and he returned to the game. Shortly thereafter, Myers was invited to sit out the remaining seven minutes of the game on the Bees' bench for another foul. Despite all this activity, neither team scored again. In the closing seconds of the game, however, Loyola sustained another injury. Nick DeCarolis' eye met the elbow of Bees' fullback Jim Lewandowski. DeCarolis' X-rays revealed nothing more serious than a swollen black eye, and again, no stitches were necessary.

As the seconds ticked away, the fans grew exuberant, and when the whistle blew, the Hounds had beaten the Bees for the first time in seven matches.

Coach Bullington had plenty to celebrate Saturday: his 102nd win and the defeat of the Hounds' arch-rival. "Scoring the first goal took the starch out of them," he recounted. He cited the defense as "excellent" over-all and gave special praise to keeper John Houska, defender Shields, and McVey who were not intimidated by B.U.'s "big guns" Dennis Hresko and Myers. He said it was impossible to name all the players who deserved credit for the win - the entire team gave their best. Bullington summed it up as "the greatest victory in my coaching career." After ably tending the goal for the afternoon, Houska had this to say, "I couldn't think about Myers and Hresko, just about getting the ball." He remarked that they have to be played tough and described the victory in one word: "beautiful!"

"Keep Charlie away from air balls; he scores that way. Don't



A BIG SAVE: Tom Barnickel, John Houska, and John Shields combine to deflect a B.U. shot in Saturday's homecoming win.

let him intimidate you," was Bernie McVey's reply when asked about his coverage of halfback Myers. He also added that "the difference between the teams is that they play tough, but we've got class and finesse."

In all, the afternoon was best described by senior "Uke" Fedarcyk. "This is the year of the Hound!" he insisted. "It was a team effort, really a good game. I came in a winner and I'm going out a winner!"

V-ballers sweep N.D.

By Cindy Campagna

The women's volleyball team played an excellent game last Tuesday night. Loyola's girls took the match two games straight over a respectable Notre Dame squad.

Coach Benedek commented on the skills of the team and was pleased with the results of the game. She was disappointed by the lack of spectators from both schools. She had expected a larger turnout than actually showed and also expected

greater enthusiasm considering the distance from Loyola.

Two players in particular had an outstanding match. Kathy Burke and Patty Harwood were the major contributors to the team's success. They have shown their talents in many games, but were exceptionally good in this match against Notre Dame.

Optimism prevailed as the girls left Notre Dame. The women's volleyball team has once again proven that they can win with that kind of teamwork they displayed last Tuesday night.

Jack Quaranta:

A team leader

By Mark Kreiner

Jack Quaranta and Ernie Cox grew up together in Highlandtown, living only a few blocks from each other. Both played in the Board of Recreation Programs at Patterson Park and both graduated from their respective high schools with a long list of soccer awards. Both have played soccer at Loyola for four years, this season's co-captains, have paced the Hounds to a 9-0-1 record and a current first place standing in the NCAA Southern Conference, Division II. But the similarities end there.

Ernie plays at the halfback position where he controls the ball and directs the attack; Jack plays at the forward position where the scoring punch is delivered. If you were at a Hound game you'd probably notice the flashy Quaranta before you would Ernie, who, moving like a darting phantom, directs the attack.

The swarthy, year's leading scorer with 10 goals and four assists, looks more like a mustachioed football lineman or wrestler than a soccer player. His height, size, and muscle have been a tremendous asset to the team as is witnessed by his 23 collegiate goals at Loyola. Whereas Ernie uses his smaller frame to weave and dribble past opponents, to generate the play, Jack bulldogs his way goalward through the opposition's fullbacks to set up a cross or blast a shot. These two players who work magic and miracles on the

field could lead Loyola to a repeat performance of the 1971 season when the Hounds took an undefeated record into the Division Championship finals and came out number one in the South.

"It was a great experience going to Florida freshman year," said the muscular lineman. "This year I think we're capable of doing it again. We've been working hard in practice this year and the B.U. game (2-1 victory over the then top-ranked Bees) was a great team effort. I think we've gained the confidence to spur us on."

Quaranta's interest in soccer was handed down to him like a family heirloom. His father, a native of Italy, instilled in him a love for the game, and living in Highlandtown spurred him on. He started playing the game at the age of 10 on neighborhood teams and progressed to CYO leagues and Board of Recreation leagues. He attended Our Lady of Pompeii High School where in his four years of varsity soccer he set the school scoring record with 37 goals and 14 assists.

He decided to attend Loyola not so much to play soccer as to "come to the school that offered the best opportunity for a good education. I've made some good friends at Loyola and I really have gotten a good education."

The easy going accounting major stated the Homecoming victory over B.U. as one of the highlights of his varsity career.

See QUARANTA, page 16

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I.S.A.A. Soccer Ratings
Week of Oct. 21
The South

Division II (first place votes in parentheses)

1. Loyola (5)	8-0-1	68
2. Baltimore U. (1)	7-1-1	61
3. Federal City (1)	7-2-0	58
4. Davis and Elkins	4-2-0	47
5. Florida International	3-1-0	43
6. Campbell	10-0-0	34
7. Lynchburg	11-0-1	32
8. Erskine	6-1-0	16
9. West Virginia Wesleyan	7-0-1	15
10. U.M.B.C.	6-2-2	14

Also receiving votes: Mount St. Mary's, Flagler, George Mason.

and nationally,

1. St. Louis University (14)	11-1-1	353
2. Howard University (4)	9-0-0	345
3. Quincy College	8-1-1	301
4. Brown University	7-0-0	297
5. Clemson University	7-1-0	276
6. S.I.U. - Edwardsville	9-1-0	267
7. Philadelphia Textile	6-1-1	263
8. San Jose State	7-1-4	244
9. S.U.N.Y. - Binghamton	8-1-0	203
10. University of Connecticut	9-0-1	201
11. U.C.L.A.	5-1-1	158
12. Adelphi University	6-1-0	143
13. Fairleigh Dickinson - Teaneck	6-0-0	135
14. Loyola College - Baltimore	8-0-1	125
15. Penn. State University	4-0-3	100
16. Chico State University	8-0-3	67
17. Brockport State	5-1-1	63
18. Naval Academy	5-0-0	60
19. Springfield College	6-1-2	49
20. University of Baltimore	7-1-1	34

9-0-1

